

Surge

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Trade War Feared Over Food Exports

As Disputes Grow, Officials Warn Of Grave Harm to World Economy

By Clyde H. Farnsworth
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — Almost against the will of the participants, the competition for a share of world food markets has escalated to the point where it threatens to ignite a trade war among the industrialized nations.

As an outgrowth of the prolonged worldwide recession, the competition to export farm products — which accounted for nearly 15 percent of the \$2-trillion annual volume of world trade in 1981 and 1982 — has become more bitter and more threatening.

Faced with a depressed market for their industrial goods, nations

Farms and Markets Tensions in World Trade

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have sought to take up the slack with agricultural exports; at the same time, they are trying to check the flow of such imports into their domestic markets.

As the issue has become more heated in recent months, many officials have warned that an all-out trade war will erupt unless some method is found to defuse it. The most recent, and strongest, warning came from Secretary of State George P. Shultz, who recently told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that such an outbreak would have a "devastating impact" on the world economic order.

The friction over farm exports has proved to be fierce and stubbornly rooted. The main reason, analysts agree, is the immense influence that farm populations and farming interests continue to wield in the industrial democracies.

"This is potentially explosive," said William R. Cline, senior fellow at the Institute for International Economics, "because governments are now under such domestic pressures from farmers that they have limited flexibility."

Multinational agribusiness interests have grown so strong in agriculture — large agribusiness enterprises, medium-sized equipment manufacturers, small-town farm-supply operations and the banks that supply credit.

Altogether, agriculture constitutes 20 to 25 percent of the U.S. gross national product. Thus, the group commands extensive funds and wide political contacts.



QUEEN BEGINS U.S. TOUR — Queen Elizabeth II, standing between California Governor George Deukmejian and Navy Admiral Sylvester Foley, during ceremonies in San Diego at the start of her U.S. visit. Page 3.

Reagan Seeking Price Decontrol Of Natural Gas

By Francis X. Clines
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan has proposed ending price controls on natural gas over a three-year period during which the government would prevent industry from passing price rises along to consumers.

"As the situation stands now, the American consumer is being hurt by government regulations that actually contribute to higher gas bills," the president said Saturday.

The president noted widespread consumer "distress" with recent gas price increases, which have averaged 25 percent this winter. He insisted that prices would fall with the decontrol plan he is proposing to Congress.

While some critics say his plan could cause gas prices to jump by more than 50 percent, administration officials estimate there might be slight rises at worst initially, but then prices would fall because of such current market factors as an abundance of natural gas and the competitive decline lately in oil prices.

"The regulatory morass has kept the marketplace from achieving lower natural gas prices," the president said.

The consumer protection Mr. Reagan proposes would use the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission to see that industry no longer passes along to consumers any price rises beyond the rate of inflation. One question posed by this proposal is how much more authority the agency might need from Congress for enforcement purposes.

The decontrol mechanism the president proposes for industry would take effect in two phases. Upon passage of the plan, natural gas producers and pipeline companies would be free of government price controls in negotiating new contracts. Companies and producers with existing contracts would maintain them until Jan. 1, 1985, when they would be free to negotiate new contracts with the federal government. The administration officials predict will prevail in the newly freed marketplace.

In the transition year of 1985, the current system of assorted regional controls and prices would be temporarily replaced by a single federal "cap," or control, averaged nationally from prices.

White House Seeks New Salvador Aid

By Bernard Weinraub
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration, worried about what an official termed a "discouraging" military situation in El Salvador, is seeking an additional \$60 million in arms aid for the country this year, according to State Department officials.

The \$60 million, if approved, would be in addition to \$26 million already authorized by Congress this year and would be used to send more ammunition, rifles, helicopter equipment and spare parts to El Salvador, the officials said.

A Defense Department official said he was not aware of any friction. A State Department spokesman declined comment. State Department officials indicated, however, that the matter had apparently been settled and that the White House would seek the additional assistance quickly.

Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger told a House panel last week that "one way or another," the United States is "going to get into El Salvador \$60 million. I think, as soon as possible."

Because administration officials expect considerable congressional opposition to the planned increase in aid, the precise method by which the assistance would be introduced remains a matter of discussion, according to the State Department officials.

Mr. Weinberger indicated earlier last week, in testimony before the House Foreign Affairs Committee, that the administration was considering the use of money from a fund set up in 1961 to be used by the president to provide emergency military assistance to foreign countries.

The use of the fund does not require congressional approval, and is therefore appealing to the administration, according to the State Department officials. However, Mr. Weinberger, as well as officials at the State Department and the Pentagon, indicated late in the week that the use of the fund was only one of several options under consideration.

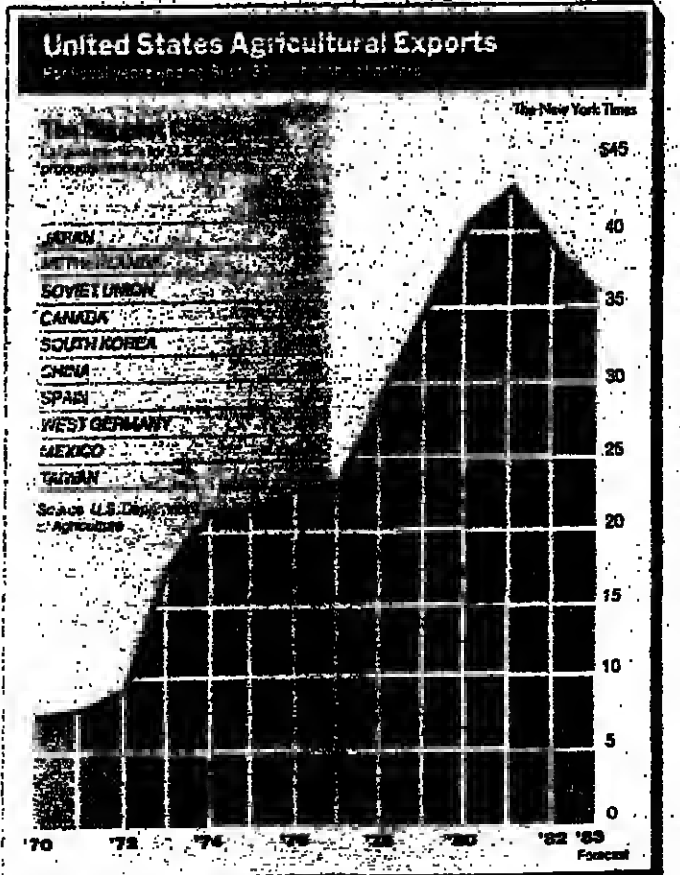
Other ways of handling the increased aid request would need some form of congressional action. For example, diverting military assistance from other countries to El Salvador would need the approval of appropriations committees. A supplemental aid measure to the current budget would need overall congressional approval.

Although the administration requested \$63.3 million in military aid for El Salvador in 1983, only \$26 million was authorized by Congress. The \$26 million was authorized under an interim funding measure called a continuing resolution.

The reports that the administration was seeking additional aid to El Salvador this year came amid indications that some State Department, Pentagon, White House and congressional officials have grown increasingly uneasy about the military situation there.

State Department officials and congressional sources said that although arms shortages were a problem facing the Salvadoran military, what especially hampered government troops was poor strategy to counter the aggressive hit-and-run tactics of the guerrillas.

"What is disappointing is that the Salvadoran military has failed to adjust their tactics," said a State Department official. "They're still being reactive rather than active, still not adapting to a guerrilla war." He added, "The situation in the last six weeks has been discouraging."



Hassan, Chadli Meet On Saharan Dispute

Rabat, Morocco — King Hassan II of Morocco and President Bendjedid Chadli of Algeria held direct talks for the first time to find a solution to the Western Sahara conflict, which has poisoned their relations for seven years, Foreign Minister Mohamed Bouazziza of Morocco confirmed Sunday.

Mr. Bouazziza said that Saturday's four-hour meeting on the border between the two countries had covered all aspects of bilateral relations and the situation in the region, a clear reference to the Western Saharan sovereignty dispute.

Mr. Bouazziza said that he and Algeria's foreign minister, Ahmed Taleb Ibrahim, had attended the talks.

Informed Moroccan sources said the two heads of state had met for one hour before and after a lunch with their aides in tents at the frontier.

Arab diplomatic sources said the two leaders, whose talks followed a string of secret contacts at lower levels since 1978, had explored a formula that would involve negotiations on self-rule between

Saharans on both sides of the dispute.

Algeria said President Chadli had met King Hassan in an effort to achieve a rapprochement between Morocco and the Polisario Front, which proclaimed a republic in the former Spanish Sahara seven years ago. Morocco claims the phosphate-rich former colony as its own territory.

A Foreign Ministry communiqué reported by the official Algerian news agency and monitored in Paris said, "Algeria has no quarrel with Morocco."

Describing the Western Sahara issue as one of decolonization, the communiqué added, "Algeria has always stressed its availability to try to bring together our Western Saharan and Moroccan brothers to find a solution which conforms with the right of the Western Saharan people to self-determination and independence."

Morocco severed diplomatic ties with Algeria when the latter recognized the republic proclaimed by Polisario guerrillas in March 1976. The guerrillas also are backed by Libya.

Algeria and Morocco have agreed to a self-rule referendum proposed by the Organization of African Unity in 1981. But Algeria has maintained that the referendum should be held after direct talks between Morocco and the Polisario Front, an idea that the Rabat government has always rejected.

The Arab diplomatic sources said that the idea of negotiations between the Polisario and pro-Moroccan West Saharans would save face for both Algeria and Morocco, and allow the eventual resumption of Moroccan-Algerian relations.

These negotiations would involve the Polisario — but not its self-styled Saharan Arab Democratic Republic — and a consultative council set up by King Hassan in October 1981 in the disputed territory.

The 107-member council, which has met twice since its election, was entrusted by the Moroccan monarch with "preserving West Saharan authenticity." It is made up of tribal and religious leaders and reports directly to the king.

The OAU admitted the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic as its 51st member in January 1982. But partly as a result, the OAU was unable to convene a summit meeting last year, even after the Polisario Front agreed not to take part.



King Hassan II



President Bendjedid Chadli

Survivor of Progress: Sinai's Silent Beauty

By William E. Farrell
New York Times Service
SHARM EL SHEIKH, Egypt — Heading toward this spot at the southern tip of the Sinai Peninsula, the road along the Gulf of Suez sometimes runs past mounds of silty sand that hide the gulf's blue waters. This can result in an astounding sight — huge container ships bearding for the Suez Canal seem to be sailing effortlessly over sandy wastes.

The clamor of Egyptian life, typified by the noise and congestion of Cairo, disappears once the traveler passes the end of the Suez Canal. On a recent drive to Sharm el Sheikh only a small knot of Egyptians was seen — half a dozen picnickers camped near a bubbling natural spring that spewed out warm water.

An elderly member of the group, shaded by a colorful umbrella, sat, swollen feet immersed in the hot clay, attended by grandchildren who said the heat helped him. He dozed in a deck chair.

The idyllic scene seems typical of the current state of the more than 23,000 square miles (60,000 square kilometers) of awesome granite mountains, occasional emerald oases and miles of sand since it was returned to Egypt by Israel last April 25 under the terms of the Camp David accords.

When the final ceremonies marking the return to Egypt of Sinai ended 15 years of Israeli control of the peninsula, at least 175 various proposals for developing the desert were announced.

So far very few have begun, and those that have are spread out enough so that, at least for now, they do not disturb Sinai's greatest treasures — the unsullied stretches of mountains, gullies and crevasses.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Hundreds Reported Killed by Zimbabwe Troops

Church, Relief Officials Say Civilians Were Victims of Monthlong Sweep in Matabeleland

By Jay Ross
Washington Post Service
BULAWAYO, Zimbabwe — Zimbabwean soldiers have killed hundreds of civilians in the past month in an offensive against dissidents in the southwestern part of the country, according to church and nongovernmental relief officials.

Atrocities committed by the North Korean-trained 5th Brigade as it swept through rural districts have created a climate of fear worse than during the country's bloody war for independence, veterans of that war said.

At least five independent reports by church groups and relief workers have been sent to the government detailing killings, rapes and beatings by the 5,000-man brigade, composed mainly of troops from Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's former guerrilla army.

Although compiled separately, the reports cite reliable estimates totaling more than 1,000 civilians killed in Matabeleland province, the stronghold of the minority Ndebele tribe of Joshua Nkomo, the country's main opposition leader.

The government blames most of the killings in Matabeleland on dissidents who it says are trying to overthrow Mr. Mugabe and install Mr. Nkomo. The dissidents reportedly have killed at least 120 civilians and kidnapped six foreign tourists, including two Americans, last July. The tourists' fate is still unknown.

Mr. Nkomo denies any link with the rebels. Officials of Mr. Nkomo's party, the Zimbabwe African People's Union, maintain that the government is trying to crush the party as part of Mr. Mugabe's plans for a one-party state.

Mr. Mugabe said at a rally recently that the 5th Brigade "would not leave Matabeleland until every dissident has been routed," The Herald newspaper said.

A government spokesman, Justin Nyokora, said Friday after a trip with Zimbabwean reporters south of Bulawayo that many of the incidents were carried out by dissidents in stolen army uniforms to foment rebellion. Mr. Nyokora also indefinitely postponed a promised trip for foreign correspondents to the affected areas, which are all north of Bulawayo.

Other military units and police have been excluded from the area during the 5th Brigade operations. The government has imposed a dusk-to-dawn curfew on most of the area between Bulawayo and Victoria Falls, 150 miles (240 kilometers) to the northwest.

Victims and witnesses of incidents often said they could identify 5th Brigade troops because of their red berets and the fact that few speak Ndebele.

A doctor who worked at a mission all during the war for independence said fear was far more pervasive now. He talked to reporters after interviews with hospitalized veterans who said they had been beaten, bayoneted or burned by soldiers.

One of the most brutal incidents was described by a 13-year-old girl hospitalized with extensive burns and three bullet wounds.

Most of her family had been wiped out, she said, by four 5th Brigade soldiers who were part of six truckloads of troops that came to her village near Lupane on Feb. 13.

"The soldiers asked us where the dissidents were. We said we did not know. They had no patience to ask in a polite way," she said through a translator picked at random. "They shouted, 'Tell us, or we will kill you.'"

"One soldier said, 'Line up and I'll shoot you.' Another said, 'No, get them in the hut and we will burn all of them,'" she said.

"The soldiers forced us all into two buses, started shooting at the huts and then set them on fire. One of us tried to come out of the burning hut and was shot." She said she thought more than 100 bullets had been fired.

The girl said she had survived by rolling out of the hut and playing dead after being shot.

"After about 10 minutes the voices went away," she said, and she got up and walked for a full day to a mission hospital. All the others in the hut, her mother, her father, two aunts and a sister-in-law, were killed, she said. During her walk to the hospital she heard that her three younger sisters had been killed.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



Prime Minister Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe speaks into a microphone held by a police officer while addressing fellow alumni of the Katumba Mission, a school near Harare.

Foot Insists He'll Stay As Labor Leader but Party Discontent Seen

The Associated Press
LONDON — The Labor Party leader, Michael Foot, insisted Sunday he would not step down despite the opposition party's humiliating defeat by the centrist Liberal-Social Democratic alliance in a special parliamentary election.

But, with Labor in turmoil and Mr. Foot's popularity ratings plunging, newspapers reported a growing dissatisfaction in the party with the 69-year-old Mr. Foot's leadership.

"It is my firm determination to carry out what I have to do" in uniting the party and leading it in a general election, he said in an interview on the Independent Television network's "Weekend World" program. An election is widely expected later this year.

Accusing Britain's largely rightist press of fueling speculation that his leadership is increasingly shaky, Mr. Foot said: "We can't have leaders of the Labor Party appointed by Conservative press campaigns."

Mr. Foot claimed he commands wide support among Labor lawmakers and trade union leaders. But The Observer, an independent newspaper, said his position has been further undermined by a secret opinion poll by Labor's election campaign committee, which found that Britons see the party as "old, decaying and out of touch."

Mr. Foot's morale, already badly dented by feuding between the party's moderates and radical left-wingers, tumbled following last Thursday's by-election defeat in the London district of Bermondsey.

The victory for the 16-month-old alliance in snatching the district, a Labor stronghold for 60 years, was a disaster for Britain's main opposition party.

Kohl, Vogel Belonged to Hitler Youth

Aides Say Candidates Had to Join Nazi Unit

The Associated Press
BONN — Chancellor Helmut Kohl and his challenger, Hans-Jochen Vogel, both belonged to the Hitler Youth, their parties said Sunday after a newspaper published an article about Mr. Vogel that was described by his supporters as "character assassination."

The article, published by the conservative Bild am Sonntag with the headline "In the Hitler Youth We Feared Vogel," asserted that the Social Democratic Party candidate had been a squad leader of the Nazi youth movement during World War II.

The Social Democratic Party responded that Mr. Vogel had been a member of the Hitler Youth because membership was required, but had not been a squad leader. When Mr. Kohl's office was reached for comment, a spokesman said the chancellor had also been a member of the youth group.

"Everyone had to be," said Walter von Tiesenhausen, a spokesman for the ruling Christian Democrats, who face a challenge from Mr. Vogel in the March 6 election.

Mr. von Tiesenhausen added that at the end of World War II, Mr. Kohl, then 15, was preparing to take up arms when he was briefly taken prisoner by American forces in Bavaria.

Until the mid-1930s, membership in the Hitler Youth was voluntary. After that, Hitler's government required membership of non-Jewish Germans over the age of 14.

The newspaper article quoted Dr. Ernst Holler, a veterinarian, as saying he recalled that Mr. Vogel had been a "culture commissioner" in the Giesse branch of the Hitler Youth organization.

Dr. Holler, 52, said Mr. Vogel had once demoted him to the rank of "cub" for getting into a fight.

The Social Democrats, in a statement, acknowledged that Mr. Vogel had been a member of the Hitler Youth in 1941 and 1942, "as were all those of the same age." The statement denied that Mr. Vogel, then 16, had ever been a squad leader, saying he had been responsible for cultural activities in Giesse, north of Frankfurt.

Mr. Vogel fought with the German Army and was taken prisoner in Italy in 1945 in a battle between German and Allied forces.

Pravda Renews Criticism

Pravda, the Soviet Communist Party daily, has renewed criticism of the conservative government in Bonn for its intention to go ahead with plans to deploy U.S. missiles in West Germany if it wins the general election, Reuters reported from Moscow.

The paper said Saturday that the main concern of the Christian Democratic Union appeared to be how to distract West Germans from the anti-war movement and to prevent sober assessment of the situation.

Swiss Avalanche Kills 5

The Associated Press
KLOSTER, Switzerland — An avalanche in the Grisons Alps swept over a group of nine West German skiers on Sunday, killing five of them in the worst accident of this year's Swiss skiing season.

Trade War Is Feared Over Exports of Food

(Continued from Page 1)

that influence infuriate U.S. officials.

The beef and citrus markets in Japan are shielded from American competition, for example, while unusually high support prices encourage excess production of rice, which is exported to other Far East markets, again competing with U.S. exports.

Battles with the EC countries led last November to the near collapse of a trade ministers' meeting in Geneva. The disputes are being fought over everything from poultry to canned peaches.

But Washington has angered the EC by selling 1 million tons of wheat flour to Egypt at \$25 a ton under the world price. The action, which mainly affects France, the principal supplier of wheat flour to Egypt, was described by an EC official as "a brutal takeover of one of our major markets" and is being contested in the tribunals of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the trading oversight organization.

The United States suffered a setback Thursday when a GATT tribunal rejected U.S. allegations that European nations were unfairly subsidizing sales. The first round of bilateral talks on the complaint arising from the sale to Egypt are due to begin this week.

From a policy last fall of high rhetoric and low action, the United States has moved to more subdued rhetoric and more concrete action. American officials said they were merely trying to bring the Europeans what they have been doing to the United States since the Common Agricultural Policy was created in 1967.

But the vehemence of Washington's reaction suggests that the American food lobby is not without strength of its own.

28 Hurt in German Pileup
The Associated Press
MUNICH — Six persons were seriously injured in a 99-car pileup on a highway north of Berlin Saturday, police said. Twenty-two others were lightly injured in the accident.



President Abdou Diouf and his wife, both in white, led a Socialist Party march in Senegal during the campaign for Sunday's presidential and legislative elections.

Fraud Is Alleged in Senegal Election

The Associated Press

DAKAR, Senegal — As voters went to the polls Sunday, an opposition leader charged there was "massive" fraud in the election that is expected to retain President Abdou Diouf as head of state and renew his party's control of the National Assembly.

Abdoulaye Wade, leader of the Senegalese Democratic Party, said that members of his party were being thrown out of polling stations or otherwise being denied the right to vote in many places. Results of voting for the National Assembly were due Monday, Mr. Diouf's Socialist Party is expected to remain dominant in the new house, expanded to 120 seats because of population growth.

Six of 10 newly authorized parties boycotted the election, claiming the 1982 electoral code is unfair and undemocratic in prohibiting the creation of coalitions.

Spokesmen for opposition parties contesting both the presidential and legislative races said at a news conference that Mr. Diouf's administration would be held responsible for any irregularities in the voting.

Critics have claimed that many people have received as many as 20 voting registration cards while others have been denied cards.

One observer said the official in charge of the polling at a school in Dakar rejected demands from opposition delegates that voters also show their national identity cards.

Mr. Diouf told reporters at the presidential palace that he did not believe fraud was possible because distribution of registration cards had been carried out "according to the rules."

India Seeks Harmony At Nonaligned Summit

Reuters

NEW DELHI — As the Non-aligned Movement prepares for two weeks of discussions, Indian leaders are hoping to steer the debate away from potentially divisive issues, such as Cambodia and Afghanistan, and to concentrate on areas of possible agreement.

Talks among officials and foreign ministers of the member nations are to start Tuesday, to be followed, starting March 7, by a five-day summit of at least 70 heads of government.

One subject likely to figure prominently in the discussions is a proposal for a freeze on the production, development and deployment of atomic weapons and a halt to nuclear tests. Third World diplomats said.

Other areas of probable consensus are the need for greater economic cooperation among nonindustrialized nations and settlement of the South-West Africa, or Namibia, and Palestinian questions.

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of India said Friday that proposals for a new international economic order and increased Third World cooperation in trade, food security and energy would be major topics.

But Mrs. Gandhi declined to say whether the Nonaligned Movement would attempt to form a united front to renegotiate loans and reschedule debts with Western banks and countries.

Diplomats said a draft resolution calls for restructuring of world financial organizations, such as the International Monetary Fund, to make them better suited to the needs of nonindustrialized nations.

The summit is considered likely to adopt a proposal that economic ministers meet to agree on a mechanism for specific cooperation among Third World countries.

The most thorny political issue promises to be Cambodia, with one bloc lobbying for seating of the Hanoi-backed Heng Samrin government in Phnom Penh and another supporting the anti-Vietnamese coalition headed by Prince Norodom Sihanouk. The coalition is recognized by the United Nations as the country's legitimate government.

India, the only noncommunist Asian country to recognize the Heng Samrin government, has not invited anyone to represent Cambodia.

Afghanistan and the Iran-Iraq war are also to be discussed, but there are no specific new proposals for reaching a settlement on either issue, diplomats said.

Foreign Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao said the summit would strongly support declaration of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace and seek the removal of the U.S. military base from the island of Diego Garcia.



Silent Sinai Undisturbed

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and the peaceful gift of silence it bestows.

One plan calls for a Sinai population of more than two million in the next 20 years. The best estimate now is that the desert's inhabitants total no more than 200,000, mostly gathered in and around the provincial capital of El Arish, far to the north. A major task facing the government is to wean Egyptians away from the Nile, no easy task because of centuries-old attachments. There are about 45 million people in Egypt, the vast majority crammed in and around the urban centers of Alexandria and Cairo.

A recent government announcement said the Ministry of Industry was again considering using Sinai sand, of which there is a superabundance, in the production of glass after 17 years of importing sand from Belgium and the Netherlands.

The two hotels at Sharm el Sheikh — the Marina Sharm and the Aquamarine — are housing a trickle of guests. For the Egyptians, whose country is 96 percent desert, the idea of a desert idyll appears to have scant charm. The Israelis, who used to flock down Sinai's other coast, along the Gulf of Aqaba, are not yet coming to the Egyptian-controlled resort and the frosty state of relations between Egypt and Israel, due primarily to the Israeli invasion of Lebanon last June, has lessened their incentive to return.

An exception was a small group of Israeli divers gathered here to explore the unparalleled corals and marine life of the Red Sea.

Gyora Dor, the Israeli leader of the group, got acquainted with Ayman Taher, an Egyptian diver he knew, when they encountered one another deep in the Red Sea near an area called Ras Muhammar.

"That makes more sense than most of the politics, doesn't it?" a young woman with the diving group asked.

One official, who wants the southern tip to be a tourist haven but not one of the sort envisioned in a now-abandoned plan that would have turned a former Israeli nature school into a gambling casino, said the government should publicize Sinai's attractions more.

"Look," he said, pointing to posters in a hotel dining room that featured the Sphinx and other Egyptian treasures but nothing about the Red Sea. His point was clear: The beaches and the corals in impeccably clear waters constituted a treasure at least as valuable as the Pyramids, and even more fragile.

There are danger signs. On the Gulf of Suez, not far from Ras Muhammar, where the most magnificent corals are to be found, there is an oil spill and part of the coast is blackened with sludge ooze.

The fate of Sinai is still to be determined. Perhaps Egypt's other very pressing problems will force a period of neglect. Perhaps the development plans that take account of the peninsula as a national resource will be deftly carried out, attracting those who wish to shun noisy resorts and packaged diversions.

WORLD BRIEFS

Gandhi Yields to Sikh Demands

NEW DELHI (UPI) — Prime Minister Indira Gandhi turned from Assamese violence to the Sikh separatist threat Sunday, giving in to Sikh religious demands, which include the carrying of knives with 6-inch blades aboard domestic airline flights.

Dwindling violence in the northeastern state of Assam raised hopes the monthlong rampage of ethnic clashes was easing after more than 3,600 people were killed. For the first time since Feb. 1, no new deaths were reported.

Mrs. Gandhi traveled to the sacred Bangla Sahib temple to address a huge crowd of Sikhs. To the cheers of the crowd, she said she had ordered the Punjab state government to ban the sale of tobacco, meat and liquor around the Sikhs' "Golden Temple" in Amritsar, 200 miles (320 kilometers) northwest of New Delhi. She said the government had also issued orders allowing Sikhs to carry the curved knife that is a symbol of their warrior class aboard Indian Airlines flights.

Labor Surges in Australian Poll

SYDNEY (Reuters) — The Labor Party has extended its lead over Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser's conservative coalition government just a week before general elections in Australia, according to a newspaper opinion poll.

The poll, published Saturday by the country's only national newspaper, The Australian, said 52 percent of those surveyed planned to vote next Saturday for Labor candidates and 39 percent intended to support the Liberal-National Party coalition. Polls earlier in the week had given Labor a 10 percentage point lead.

The Labor Party, led by Bob Hawke, needs a national electoral swing of only 1.4 percent to win the 11 additional seats necessary to overturn Mr. Fraser's 21-seat majority in Parliament.



Malcolm Fraser

More Liberian Troops at Border

MONROVIA, Liberia (Reuters) — Liberia moved more troops to its border with Sierra Leone as tension remained high between the two West African countries, a government statement said Saturday.

The crisis was sparked by a newspaper report in Freetown, the Sierra Leone capital, alleging that the Liberian head of state, Samuel Doe, had killed his wife. The rumors were effectively quashed Friday, when Mrs. Nancy Doe drove through Monrovia in an open jeep with her husband at the wheel.

Sierra Leone's president, Siaka Stevens, ordered the arrest of the offending journalist, but Mr. Doe remained unswayed and Friday night sent more troops to the border, which had been ordered closed on Tuesday. Sources said the number of troops there now totaled 3,500.

Habib Returns to Israel for Talks

JERUSALEM (UPI) — Philip C. Habib, the special U.S. envoy to the Mideast, returned to Israel Sunday for talks with government leaders in a new bid to resolve key points blocking an agreement on the withdrawal of foreign forces from Lebanon.

But a source close to the negotiations said reports that Mr. Habib was carrying a draft agreement for withdrawal "are way too premature."

In Beirut, meanwhile, Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan credited a "new dynamic American position" with bringing progress in the efforts to end the foreign occupation of his country. "There is now a reasonable chance of achieving the beginning of Israeli withdrawals," he told the Beirut weekly Monday Morning.

And in what could signal a new Israeli approach to the talks, Israeli radio reported that Moshe Arens, the new defense minister, "enthusiastically supports" a troop disengagement agreement in the Chini mountains east of Beirut.

Indonesian Congress Set to Meet

JAKARTA (UPI) — Military authorities set up tight security Sunday for an 11-day session of Indonesia's Congress called to reelect President Suharto and pave the way toward limiting the power of the armed forces.

The 920-member Congress, which opens Tuesday, is regarded as virtually certain to pass a law proposed by Mr. Suharto to subject constitutional amendments to popular vote.

The effective end of military representation to Congress is expected to come with approval of plans for holding general elections in 1987. Most members of the body, which meets every five years and is separate from parliament, are armed forces officers. The national elections appear to be a step being taken by President Suharto toward his expected retirement in 1988, at the end of his fourth presidential mandate.



President Suharto

For the Record

GENOA (UPI) — A Genoa criminal court has sentenced 10 members of the Red Brigades to life imprisonment and four others to jail terms ranging from seven to 28 years for their roles in six murders and other crimes committed in the Genoa area. Those sentenced to life imprisonment Saturday included some of the most notorious names in the Red Brigades, among them Mario Moretti and Prospero Gallinari.

TOKYO (Reuters) — A Japanese fishing boat, believed to have been involved in a collision Thursday with a Soviet warship in the Bering Sea, has been seized for illegally operating in Soviet waters, the Foreign Ministry said Saturday.

BUENOS AIRES (Reuters) — Argentina's ruling military junta ordered President Reynaldo Bignone on Friday to call elections Oct. 30 that will pave the way for civilian rule, military sources said. The date is to be formally announced Monday.

Hundreds Reported Killed By Troops in Zimbabwe

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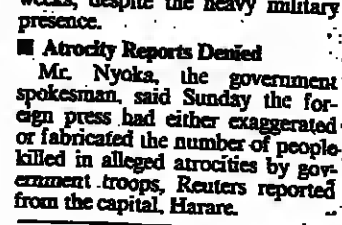
been beaten and suffered bullet wounds.

In the last few days there has been a decline in the number of reports of atrocities reaching Bulawayo. That may be an indication that the 5th Brigade is wrapping up its anti-dissident campaign, or it may simply mean that the sweeps have moved into more remote areas farther to the north.

The Rev. Robert Mervin, the Anglican bishop of Matabeleland, has called for an independent inquiry by Amnesty International or the International Red Cross.

No matter where the government places the blame, the atrocities of the last month seem bound to leave permanent scars in the century-old tribal feud between Mr. Mugabe's Shona majority and the Ndebeles.

"The whole basis of national understanding had been destroyed," a Ndebele relief official said. "It makes no sense now to speak of reconciliation any more between black and black." He was referring to Mr. Mugabe's policy of reconciliation when the prime minister's election three years ago transformed the former white-ruled col-



Robert Mugabe

Buildings Damaged In Soviet Earthquake
Reuters
MOSCOW — The Soviet Central Asian republic of Tadzhikistan was hit by a strong earthquake Saturday that caused extensive damage. The agency said no one had been killed but the tremor had damaged apartment blocks and official buildings. There was no word of injuries.

California's Capital Brings Back the Poorhouse

New Policy Is Attacked as 'Medieval' but Local Officials Claim It Saves Welfare Money

By Jay Mathews
Washington Post Service

SACRAMENTO, California — Shaken by rising welfare costs, this capital of the nation's wealthiest state has adopted a 19th-century solution to a 20th-century recession.

It has revived the poorhouse. Since October, Sacramento County has cut off all cash grants and food stamps to single, employable adults now applying for general assistance welfare. Instead, they have been offered room and board in a dormitory-like shelter, a solution that has spawned a lawsuit and led many not to apply for welfare at all.

The Bannon Street emergency shelter, a brown, single-story, unmarked building in an industrial part of north Sacramento, is the

first poorhouse established in California in half a century, and apparently the only county poorhouse in the United States. The 50 to 60 men and women who live and eat there each day receive no cash from the county and must work at least seven days a month cleaning drains or cutting grass to earn the right to remain.

"I think it's no good," said Alfonso Collins, 46, a nurse's aide. "They tell you where to live, they tell you where to live, they tell you what to eat. We get no privacy."

But Sacramento County officials say they are satisfied with the program. It has saved the county money. In November 1981, 552 single, employable persons began to receive cash grants, usually a little less than \$200 a month. In November

1982, shortly after the Bannon Street shelter program began, only 76 single, employable persons received permission to live at Bannon Street, in what the county refers to as "aid in kind" general assistance.

Many others, welfare workers say, decided not to apply after they heard they would have to live there.

Harry Specht, dean of the school of social welfare at the University of California at Berkeley, called the revival of the poorhouse a "medieval" attempt to "create a stigmatized population" and discourage people from applying for welfare at all.

Rex Rapier, who directs the shelter under a \$9,800-a-month contract given to his Christian service organization, the Volunteers of

America, considers the shelter a humane way to meet the mounting welfare needs of American cities.

Meals at the shelter are served on a rigid schedule, starting at 6:30 A.M. A resident must appear at a 9 P.M. bed check, unless he has been notified the shelter staff will be absent, or he risks losing his bed. The shelter also provides regular prayer meetings, Sunday religious services and Alcoholics Anonymous meetings. Liquor and drugs are forbidden and smoking is not allowed in the dormitories.

Unlike state and federal aid to families, the disabled and the aged, general assistance in California and other states is supported completely by local taxes. Lilly Frayley, deputy county counsel, said Sacramento County was forced to cut out cash grants for general as-

sistance in part because federal welfare grants to the states had been cut.

Persons who are unable to work, married couples and those on general assistance before the shelter system began still receive cash grants and food stamps.

Last fall, a seasonal farm worker, Arthur Robbins, 44, checked in with county welfare officials, assuming he could apply for general assistance until his expected unemployment checks began to arrive. When told he had to go to the shelter, he instead sought out a lawyer.

With the help of the Western Center on Law and Poverty, the lawyer filed suit against the shelter system as being discriminatory and a violation of the constitutional rights to privacy and freedom to travel. A hearing is set for April.

House Panel Approves \$4.6 Billion for Jobs, Other Recession Relief

By Helen Dewar
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Democratic-controlled House Appropriations Committee, restraining spending to avoid a veto, has approved a \$4.6-billion jobs and recession-relief program that has received President Ronald Reagan's qualified approval.

The plan, attached to legislation providing \$5 billion to continue payment of unemployment benefits, was approved Friday by voice vote despite scathing criticism from the committee's ranking Republican and one of its most outspoken Democrats.

Backers of the plan conceded it would hardly make a dent in the nation's 10.4-percent unemployment rate, but argued it would provide 300,000 to 600,000 jobs, along with food, shelter and other aid for hundreds of thousands of jobless workers.

They also said it was the best that Congress could get from Mr. Reagan.

"Let's don't give them an excuse for a veto," said the committee chairman, Jamie L. Whitten, a Mississippi Democrat.

But Representative Silvio O. Conte, a Massachusetts Republican, called the proposal "rotten" and "lousy."

"This is a piece of paper with pet projects for everybody with an 'in,'" he said, adding, "This isn't a jobs bill. It's a catch-all bill. Both sides ought to be ashamed of themselves."

Representative David R. Obey, a Wisconsin Democrat, said it was "disgraceful we can't squeeze \$400 million out of hick and mortar and put \$400 million into flesh and blood." Mr. Obey had sought to add \$445 million for health services

and cut a corresponding amount from water projects and similar programs.

Mr. Reagan, he said, "wants to give the impression he's doing something by doing as little as possible" and has "put the Democratic Party in the position where we have to be enforcers of his numbers or we get nothing."

Although Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. of Massachusetts and other Democratic leaders have said the bill would be followed by more comprehensive jobs legislation in the spring, Mr. Obey said he was "terribly skeptical" that anything else would escape a veto.

The current bill, he said, "is the only turkey you've got to ride."

While rejecting all proposed add-ons, the committee agreed to earmark \$250 million of \$1.25 billion for community development grants to areas of heaviest unemployment. The panel also removed a 10-percent limit on the amount of grants that can be used for public service jobs.

The development grants, which finance construction projects, were the largest item in the package. Most of the rest would go for smaller endeavors, such as small-business loans, prison repair work, park maintenance, food and shelter for the destitute, maternal and child-health services and day-care programs.

A relatively small allocation of \$500,000 would go to the administration to plan a program to help finance basic industries, along with loan programs for housing and farms.

The measure is expected to be approved Wednesday by the House and, with some modifications, by mid-March by the Senate.

U.S. to Free Space for Homeless

By Joe Picchirallo
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Local governments' charitable organizations will be permitted to set up emergency shelters in some vacant federal buildings as part of an effort to provide additional housing for the nation's growing homeless population, the Reagan administration has announced.

The Department of Housing and Urban Development, which owns thousands of vacant dwellings throughout the country, the Department of Defense and the General Services Administration will make their unused property available, government officials said Friday.

"The thing that excites me about the program is the potentially large number of federal facilities that are available," said Rabbi Martin Siegel, coordinator of the plan and an adviser to the president's Office of Private Sector Initiatives.

Officials said it was not immediately known what specific buildings will be available. It will be up to local governments and volunteer organizations to equip and run the shelters.

"What we can do is provide space and provide it at a cost basis," said James K. Coyne, a former Pennsylvania congressman who was recently named as President Ronald Reagan's special assistant for stimulating privately sponsored social initiatives.

The winter weather coupled with the faltering economy and cuts in local and federal social service programs have swelled the ranks of those in need of emergency shelter.

Mr. Coyne said the shelter plan is faster and cheaper than trying to set up a federally funded national shelter program.

CLA Reportedly Planned Move Against Grenada

By Patrick E. Tyler
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration, concerned that Cuba is developing ways to extend its military influence in Central America, considered a covert operation against the leftist government of Grenada in 1981 and is now closely monitoring new Cuban activities on the tiny eastern Caribbean island, knowledgeable administration and congressional sources say.

The details of the operation are not known beyond a general description from the sources that the CIA developed plans in the summer of 1981 to cause economic difficulty for Grenada in hopes of undermining the political control of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, who came to power in a coup in March 1979. But these sources said the operation was canceled because the Senate Intelligence Committee opposed it.

A senior Republican on the committee said in an interview last year, "Yes, there was an operation, and we all thought, unanimously I believe, that it was just a small island and so the Cubans or the communists control it, so what?"

The intelligence scrutiny of Grenada and verbal attacks on Mr. Bishop's government represent one side of a government debate over what, if any, danger exists for the United States or its Caribbean allies from Grenada's growing military ties with Cuba.

One of the strongest arguments that a threat exists was offered last week by Nestor D. Sanchez, deputy assistant secretary of defense for inter-American affairs. In a speech to Florida Republicans, Mr. Sanchez said the Cubans had built a battalion-sized military camp on Grenada that could supplement air and naval facilities under construction.

Mr. Sanchez added that the island had become a "virtual sur-

rogate" of Cuba. He said the camp "includes barracks, administration buildings, vehicle storage sheds, support buildings and a training area with a Soviet-style obstacle course."

Efforts to reach Grenadan officials in Washington for comment were unsuccessful.

Mr. Sanchez's remarks reflected frustration among many administration officials over the growing military strength of Cuba and its relatively unchallenged support for leftist governments and insurgent movements in places such as Grenada, Nicaragua and El Salvador.

Mr. Sanchez, a former CIA intelligence officer in the region, said Soviet military exports to Cuba in 1982 were \$1 billion, compared with \$600 million in 1981. Shipments included "Turya" hydrofoil torpedo boats, he said, MI-24 "Hind" assault helicopters and an additional squadron of supersonic MiG-23 fighter aircraft in an air force of 200 modern planes.

A major concern of military and intelligence analysts has been the construction in Grenada of an international airport with a runway capable of servicing both large commercial jets and military fighters. Cuba has supplied architectural services, construction labor and heavy equipment for the airport.

U.S. officials believe that the Grenadians will allow Cuban military planes to use the airport. Such an air base in the southeastern Caribbean would give Cuban jets enhanced refueling capabilities and would improve the flexibility of the Cuban Air Force.

Coupling this with Cuban and Soviet support to the leftist government in Nicaragua, Mr. Sanchez said the Russians "could literally place hostile forces and weapons systems capable of striking targets deep in the United States on our borders and adjacent waters."

In November 1981, the National Security Council authorized specific paramilitary actions against the

Cuban presence in the region. "In some circumstances, CIA might take unilateral paramilitary action against special Cuban targets," according to National Security Council minutes.

While intelligence concerns over Cuban aid to Grenada remain high, many officials in Congress and elsewhere believe Mr. Reagan and his policy advisers have consistently exaggerated the threat posed by the nation of 110,000 people, which is largely dependent on tourism.

CIA officials presented the plan to destabilize the Grenadan government to the Senate Intelligence Committee in July 1981. Because of what was perceived as unusual components, it met strong opposition, sources within the committee said.

A senior committee member said the proposed operation did not include any plan to overthrow Mr. Bishop. "We may cause a little economic trouble, a little publicity and

aid, but we don't overthrow governments," he said. Another member of the committee suggested that the plan called for "economic destabilization affecting the political viability of the government."

Covert operations against Grenada were first discussed in the Carter administration after the Bishop government supported the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and openly solicited economic aid from Cuba. But after reviewing options, according to current and former administration officials, President Jimmy Carter rejected all but propaganda measures.

Those measures continued into 1982. During his working vacation last summer in Barbados, Grenada's neighbor, Mr. Reagan said, "El Salvador isn't the only country that's being threatened with Marxism." Grenada, Mr. Reagan continued, "bears the Soviet and Cuban trademark, which means it will attempt to spread the virus among its neighbors."

Adelman Debate Likely to Reflect Doubt on Reagan's Arms Policy

By Hedrick Smith
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan was obviously annoyed. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee's rejection, by a 9-8 vote, of Kenneth L. Adelman as director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency was a painful embarrassment. Politically, Mr. Reagan could be hurt even more.

The Senate floor debate on Mr. Adelman's nomination seems likely to become a forum for broad questioning of Mr. Reagan's own commitment to successful arms negotiations, and a divisive Senate discussion is likely to add to West European opposition to the administration's arms-control approach.

After three critical hearings, the committee vote against Mr. Adelman, a young former Pentagon official and now deputy chief U.S. delegate to the United Nations, came as no surprise. Where the White House took solace was in the panel's willingness not to bottle up the nomination entirely. It reported it out, permitting action by the full Senate in mid-March.

Even if the president ultimately gets his way, which some foes as well as supporters, respectful of Mr. Reagan's lobbying abilities, expect, the sizable opposition tells much about the shifting mood in Congress and the country. For Mr. Adelman's views, including his mistrust of Moscow, his belief in an American arms buildup, his skepticism of past Soviet-U.S. arms accords and his demand for deep reductions, parallel the president's. And they differ little from the initial positions of the departed director of the arms control agency, Eugene V. Roskow.

Ironically, the antagonism to Mr. Adelman was partly Mr. Roskow's doing. It takes root in White House disapproval of a compromise on intermediate-range missiles developed last year by Paul Nitze, the chief negotiator, and promoted by Mr. Roskow, both of whom are regarded in Washington as hard-line "hawks." Indeed, after his dismissal last month, Mr. Roskow questioned the administration's zeal for agreements with the Kremlin and warned that too rigid a line would alienate the Europeans.

That is where the administration's Senate critics have taken up. "I've been saying for a long time this administration is not serious about arms control or is not capable of conducting effective negotiations," said Senator Alan Cranston of California, a candidate for the 1984 Democratic presidential nomination. "With the Adelman nomination, they have now demonstrated the truth of that view."

Another Democrat, Senator Claiborne Pell of Rhode Island, echoed that Mr. Adelman lacked the "passionate commitment" to arms control needed as director of the agency.

Senator Charles McC. Mathias Jr. of Maryland, a liberal Republican, noting the affinity of Mr. Adelman's views with the president's, said the floor debate offered an ideal vehicle for a critical review of the administration's handling of arms negotiations.

A second Republican dissenter, Senator Larry Pressler of South Dakota, used the case to press the White House to seek ratification of an underground nuclear test ban treaty and the treaty on peaceful

uses of nuclear explosions negotiated by the Ford and Carter administrations. He went against Mr. Adelman when the nominee, reflecting the president's policies, said these treaties should be renegotiated to improve provisions for verification.

"If we can't accept these treaties," Mr. Pressler said, "we'll never get an agreement with the Russians."

Mr. Reagan views the case as a test of his ability to set and protect his arms policies and pick his team. He sought to dismiss the commit-

tee's action as "pretty much party-line vote and politics." It was "very irresponsible," he said, because it was "injurious to us in the eyes of allies and friends."

White House officials want the Senate to focus on Mr. Adelman rather than on the broad issues. Eventually, they said, he will be a secondary figure because Mr. Reagan's main arms policy advisers are the secretaries of state and defense and top national security officials.

But clearly, the White House senses the larger political difficulty. Lately, the president and Vice President George Bush have given signs of increased flexibility on an



Kenneth L. Adelman

agreement on medium-range nuclear missiles, without abandoning the president's original proposal for a complete ban on them.

U.S. Unions Told to Wait In '84 Race

By Seth S. King
New York Times Service

BAL HARBOUR, Florida — The executive council of the AFL-CIO has asked member unions to withhold any individual endorsements of presidential candidates at least until Aug. 1.

The request on Friday was the initial step in the 99-union federation's first attempt to indicate a presidential preference before the major parties nominate their candidates. In August, the AFL-CIO agreed to seek a consensus among members to endorse a candidate, and thereby increase its influence in the presidential nominating process.

In December, before the first caucuses and primaries in the 1984 race, the AFL-CIO plans to hold a special endorsement convention at which union leaders hope to coalesce labor support behind one candidate.

Lane Kirkland, president of the AFL-CIO, said after the executive council's meeting Friday that the 31 union officials on the body had also agreed that if delegates to the endorsement convention concurred, by a two-thirds vote, on a candidate, affiliated unions would be obligated to support that candidate in the primaries.

Mr. Kirkland noted that member unions were independent, but he indicated that the executive council's vote created a "moral obligation" on affiliates.

The Aug. 1 date for individual unions' support was a slight setback for former Vice President Walter F. Mondale, a Minnesota Democrat who is considered the early favorite in the endorsement contest.

Mr. Mondale's campaign strategists were pressing last week for quick backing from many of the larger unions in the AFL-CIO. They had hoped this would give Mr. Mondale an unshakable hold on the labor endorsement.

Tourist Killed by Whale

The Associated Press

GUERRERO NEGRO, Mexico — A whale surfaced under a boat carrying 10 tourists, tossing it in the air and then swallowing it with its tail after the boat came down. One man was killed and three persons were injured in the accident Friday at Scammon's Lagoon, officials said.

Royal Couple Is Greeted Warmly In San Diego at Beginning of Tour

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SAN DIEGO — Hundreds of people, waving Union Jacks and snapping pictures, lined the streets outside an Episcopal church here as Queen Elizabeth II attended Sunday services on the second day of her U.S. visit.

The queen's husband, Prince Philip, was to read the scriptural lesson at St. Paul's Episcopal Church.

The royal couple, who arrived here Saturday aboard the 412-foot (125-meter) yacht Britannia, were to have lunch in Palm Springs and finish their day in Los Angeles at a gala dinner with movie stars and Hollywood personalities.

The National Weather Service said there could be some turbulence as the couple flew to Palm Springs for lunch at the estate of Walter H. Annenberg, a former U.S. ambassador to Britain.

About 500 people waited outside the church in San Diego to see the queen, head of the Anglican Church in Britain. Many waved Union Jacks, but three persons carried signs protesting British policies in Northern Ireland and a fourth had a sign saying, "Cry for Argentina."

The queen and her husband, who arrived in a limousine flying the coat of arms of the royal family, were greeted by priests wearing red, white and gold ceremonial robes. The area was ringed by uniformed and plainclothes police and a helicopter flew overhead.

Across the street from the church, residents of a two-story Spanish-style building enjoyed breakfast as they watched from their balconies. A group of Scottish

bagpipers serenaded the queen from a nearby grassy area.

A crowd of 10,000 greeted the queen Saturday morning as the Britannia docked at the Broadway Pier. Despite rain and crisp winds, Elizabeth, who is on a 10-day visit to the West Coast, received a warm welcome.

She then toured the harbor, the Scripps Institution of Oceanography, the Old Globe Theater and the San Diego Art Museum.

While the monarch was unveiling a statue of Shakespeare at the theater modeled after the hard London playhouse, her husband was visiting the San Diego Zoo, where he was presented a conservation medal.

Philip also inspected the Fairbanks Ranch, to be the site of the 1984 Olympic equestrian events. The prince is president of the International Equestrian Federation.

A dinner for 56 guests, followed by a reception for 254, was held aboard the 5,769-ton yacht Saturday night. The guests included Senator Pete Wilson, who is a former mayor of San Diego, and presidential aides Edwin Meese 3d and Michael Deaver.

After the Sunday lunch at the

Annenberg estate, the queen and prince were to fly to Long Beach.

Following a short stop at the Britannia, which was to sail up the coast without them during the day, they were to drive in a motorcade to the 20th Century-Fox movie studios for a dinner hosted by President Ronald Reagan's wife, Nancy.

Frank Sinatra, Perry Como, Dionne Warwick and George Burns were to entertain the monarch and 500 guests.

Although an official guest list has not been released, the invited were said to include Julie Andrews, Fred Astaire, Bette Davis, Zsa Zsa and Eva Gabor, Greer Garson, Rex Harrison, Elton John, Olivia Newton-John, Gene Kelly, Dudley Moore, Ginger Rogers, Jimmy Stewart, Robert Wagner and Loretta Young.

Also included was former Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger.

The queen's schedule Monday includes a tour of the factory in suburban Downey where U.S. space shuttles are built; stops in Los Angeles, and a visit to a hospital in the San Gabriel Valley.

Dinner was to be aboard the Britannia.

Hispanic Leaders Fight Item in U.S. Aliens Bill

By Milton Coleman
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Leaders of several Hispanic groups have said that they will work to try to defeat a major revision of U.S. immigration laws unless the bill is stripped of a provision imposing sanctions on employers who knowingly hire illegal aliens.

The sanctions provision would leave employers reluctant to hire anyone who looked foreign, increasing job discrimination against Hispanics and others, the opponents said.

The opposition was voiced by leaders of the League of United Latin American Citizens, the Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund and other Hispanic organizations. They helped block a similar immigration revision bill in the House late last year.

Their opposition came Friday on the second day of hearings on the bill, which would be the first major alteration of immigration laws since 1965. It would also affect so many interest groups that passage will require a delicate balancing act.

The sanctions provision would require employers to verify the legal status of all persons hired and would impose civil and, in some instances, criminal penalties if illegal aliens were discovered on the payroll.

Proponents of the bill, including its sponsor, Senator Alan K. Simpson, Republican of Wyoming, have said that the sanctions are an essential trade-off if the bill is to include another provision strongly favored by Hispanic groups, amnesty for millions of illegal workers.

Last year, the bill passed the Senate but died in the House.

Canada Asks U.S. to Reconsider Ruling on 3 'Propaganda' Films

By Cass Peterson
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Canada has asked the Justice Department to reverse the Justice Department's decision to label three Canadian films as "political propaganda." Protests have also been voiced in Congress, and the American Civil Liberties Union has announced plans to challenge the decision in court.

Canadian Embassy officials said that they had requested a "clarification" and, if possible, a reversal of the Justice Department's decision to require a disclaimer on two films about acid rain and a nuclear war documentary produced by the National Film Board of Canada.

The decision, reaffirmed Friday by the Justice Department, also requires distributors to send the government a list of organizations that have asked to see the films.

On Thursday, a Justice Department spokesman said the action

China Sees Ploy In Hanoi Offer

Reuters

BEIJING — China has said that Vietnam's offer to withdraw its troops from Cambodia was a "fraud designed to cope with the difficult situation it is facing internationally."

The Communist Party newspaper, People's Daily, was commenting Saturday on Wednesday's statement by Vietnam that it would pull out an unspecified number of "volunteers" in Cambodia this year and that the remainder would follow once peace was restored.

"The so-called volunteers are none other than the barbarous aggressors sent by the Vietnamese authorities four years ago with Soviet support to occupy the whole" of Cambodia, the newspaper said. It said the withdrawal offer was "nothing but a ploy to fool the world."

Senator Charles McC. Mathias Jr. of Maryland, a liberal Republican, noting the affinity of Mr. Adelman's views with the president's, said the floor debate offered an ideal vehicle for a critical review of the administration's handling of arms negotiations.

was "not unique," although he said that he had never heard of its being taken before.

However, on Friday night another department spokesman said that the requirement had been invoked previously, citing three examples from last year, including another acid rain film produced in Canada, "Crisis in Rain." The Canadian Embassy in Washington had no information on the "Crisis in Rain" film.

The New York office of the American Civil Liberties Union called last week's Justice Department decision "blatantly unconstitutional" and said that it would file suit on behalf of theater owners and distributors to prevent the government from collecting the names of organizations interested in showing the films.

The Senate Environment and Public Works Committee held a screening Friday, and Senator Edward M. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts, announced that he intended to show the films to his colleagues on the Judiciary Committee. Mr. Kennedy also said that he wanted Attorney General William French Smith to appear before his committee to "explain this inexcusable action by the department."

One of the films, "If You Love This Planet," a short documentary on nuclear war, has been nominated for an Academy Award. Another of the films, "Acid Rain: Requiem or Recovery," won top honors last year in a competition sponsored by the American Society of Foresters. The third film is entitled "Acid From Heaven."

"If You Love This Planet" is controversial because of the arms-freeze movement, which aims to halt the deployment of nuclear weapons by both the United States

and the Soviet Union. The U.S. administration and several West European governments believe such a freeze would give the Soviet Union a clear edge over the West.

Acid rain, which is caused when industrial pollution is carried many miles from the source and dropped by rainfall, is a politically sensitive issue between the United States and Canada. Canadian officials have been pressing the Reagan administration to adopt more stringent standards to curb damage in both countries from acid rain.

Anti-nuclear advocates and environmentalists have accused the administration of attempting to prevent the flow of information on both subjects.

A statement released Friday by a Justice Department spokesman, Thomas P. DeCair, defended the action on the films as a "routine" decision "made solely by career attorneys" who enforce the Foreign Agents Registration Act. The Canadian film board, a cultural agency supported by its government, is registered under the act.

The Justice Department statement said that about 50 percent of the 25 or more films it reviews each year "are found to be within the statutory disclosure requirement." Film distributors and ACLU attorneys, however, said that they were aware of only one similar case, an unsuccessful attempt in the mid-1970s to impose restrictions on the showing of Cuban films.

The foreign agents law defines "political propaganda," in part, as any communication intended to "prevail upon, indoctrinate, convert, induce or in any other way influence... any section of the public within the United States with reference to the political or public interests, policies or relations of a government of a foreign country."

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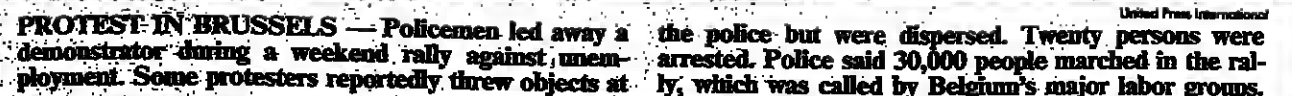
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In the recent years of sectarian fighting in Northern Ireland, Dunalk thrived on business from the north, offering competitive, tariff-free shopping. A further inducement came in 1979, when the Irish currency broke parity with Britain's and fell behind in exchange rates.

But continuing high inflation in the Republic — 17.8 percent in 1982 — along with gains by the Irish pound and the big tax increases have made shopping in the north more attractive in the last year.

Newry has stayed out of recent headlines, and people in the Republic have gradually come to realize that visiting the north is not necessarily traumatic. A lower Bri-

the least worried about going. They're safer in Newry than O'Connell Street in Dublin. They've no fear of being mugged."

Cheaper gasoline is one lure. In Ireland it costs the equivalent of \$3.02 a gallon for premium grade, more than in most European coun-

In Newry, one of the beneficiaries

ies of the influx of shoppers is Vincent Toner, who runs an electrical goods store. Fifty percent of his business, Mr. Toner said, come from across the border.

Major U.S. I

In the 1950s Mr. d'Arcy became director of programming for the government-run French television network. In 1954, he founded Envision, an organization that exchanges television programs across national boundaries. In 1961, he

Mr. d'Arcy founded the Multivision cable television company in 1971. During the same period he became what the newspaper *Le Monde* called the "African prince" was named director of the radio and television service of the United Nations in New York, where he served for 10 years.

France takes the eminence guise of French television, serving on various commissions and organizations concerned with television's history and future.

ht Choked on

Dr. Gross said Mr. Williams had died sometime in the late evening of Thursday or the early morning of Friday. Officials had said Friday they believed Mr. Williams had died of natural causes.

the medical examiner sat many questions unanswered. He would not speculate on how the bottle cap might have got into Mr. Williams's throat. He said there were a number of medical dispensers in Mr.

Reagan Backs Plan When Minors Give

Los Angeles Times Service
WASHINGTON — President

Ronald Reagan has defended the administration's effort to require federally funded family-planning clinics to notify parents when they provide prescription contraceptives.

The president said that although critics of his proposed regulation are all complaining that this is government interfering with the rights of young people, what about

that once it is reactivated, only officially sanctioned writers will be able to join the union, according to the PAP news agency.

The report added, "This organization must accept and respect the principles of the socialist system in its statutes and practical activities."

group executive vice president and director of General Motors' passenger car division, Friday in Miami Beach.

nam's life in the mid-1950s after "Cat on a Hot Tin Roof" brought him a second Pulitzer Prize. As the playwright saw it, that great success was a turning point, and a long decline began.

Under the proposed regulation by the Department of Health and Human Services, a clinic would have to notify a parent within 10 days after giving a minor a prescription contraceptive.

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(Continued on Page 8)

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MONDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1983

EUROPE

The Market To Cut in Oil

LONDON — The heavy oil market is expected to be cut in oil by OPEC members, especially Saudi Arabia, by as much as 50 per cent, according to a report by a group of oil industry analysts. The report, which was prepared by a group of oil industry analysts, says that the OPEC members are expected to cut their oil production by as much as 50 per cent, which would result in a significant increase in oil prices. The report also says that the OPEC members are expected to cut their oil production by as much as 50 per cent, which would result in a significant increase in oil prices.

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EUROBONDS

By BOB HAGERTY

The Market Wants to Get Used To Cut in Oil Prices Gradually

LONDON — The Eurobond market likes the idea of lower oil prices but wants to get used to them gradually. It hopes that the decline in oil prices will mean lower inflation and interest rates helped sustain a moderate advance on the market last week.

If OPEC ministers, expected to meet in Geneva this week, agree on a plan to lower oil prices \$4 or \$5 a barrel, the market probably will take it in stride, said P. Joan Beck, head of Eurobond syndication at Morgan Stanley. Such a cut, he said, already has been mostly discounted by traders.

A price cut of \$7 or \$8, however, would be likely to leave the market nervous, Mr. Beck and others said. Buyers might then charge into instruments that are considered safe, such as U.S. Treasury bills, in a replay of last year's so-called flight to quality.

In that event, the immediate effect of oil-price vertigo would be to boost dollar-denominated paper even though foreign-exchange analysts generally expect cheaper oil to benefit the yen and Deutsche mark more than the dollar. "The U.S. is going to emerge well out of any oil-price war," reasoned Perry Aldred of Ross and Partners. He said bond buyers probably would turn to dollar instruments before fleeing the longer-term implications for the West German and Japanese economies, which are much more dependent on imported oil than is the United States.

Whether an oil-price war would shake the banking system by bankrupting heavily indebted oil producers remained a matter of debate. In a telephone interview from New York, George J. Clark, an executive vice president of Citicorp, vigorously disputed on Friday the cries of warning from some bank officials.

When oil prices climbed from \$3 to more than \$40 in the 1970s, he argued, "we kept the banking system going." So, he said, banks ought to be able to cope with any plunge in oil prices now.

Aside from the oil situation, the market saw other signs of lower interest rates last week. On Friday, most major U.S. banks cut their prime rates half a point to 10 1/2 percent, the lowest level in more than four years, and the U.S. government reported that consumer prices rose just 0.2 percent in January.

Even Kaufman Upbeat

Even Henry Kaufman, the often-bearish chief economist at Solomon Brothers, was moved to predict some near-term sunshine. "Inflation is continuing to moderate beyond general expectations," he acknowledged in his weekly comment. "The combination of disciplined wage settlements, large unused plant capacity and further oil price declines is likely to forestall the re-emergence of inflation and the re-ignition of inflation expectations for the time being."

At midweek, the bond markets had a mild scare from the U.S. government's report of an unexpectedly large rise of 4.5 percent in January orders for durable goods. That raised fears that the Federal Reserve would conclude that the U.S. economy was out of the emergency ward and could stand some squeeze treatment to bring out any lingering inflationary pressures. Apparently, however, the market quickly concluded that the Fed would not do anything quite so rash.

The market's rapid return to faith was a healthy sign, Mr. Beck said, adding: "the market really just wants to do better."

Demand for Quality

Encouraging such sentiment last week were strong demand for two high-quality issues. Prudential Funding, a unit of Prudential Insurance of America, offered \$100 million of 10-year bonds at par bearing 10 1/2 percent. Though the coupon was considered aggressively low, the bonds sold quickly and were quoted late Friday at a premium of around one-quarter point.

Credit Suisse announced an offer of \$100 million of seven-year notes at par bearing 10 1/2 percent. That issued the week at a premium of about three-quarters of a point.

Also enlightening trading was the Siemens issue that came to market in mid-February. The seven-year bonds each bear warrants to buy nine common shares in the company at 265 DM apiece.

Offered at par, the bonds leaped to a 10-percent premium, then eased back to a price of 104 1/2. Last week the bonds shot back up: on Friday they were quoted at about 112 1/2.

The premium reflected a jump in Siemens shares, which closed Friday at 278.80 DM in Frankfurt, up from 269 on the date of the bond offer.

Carl Gervitz's column will resume next Monday.

Belco and Louisiana Land Break Off Merger Talks

New York Times Service

Belco Petroleum and Louisiana Land and Exploration have announced that they have broken off merger talks. The two had confirmed early last week that they were negotiating for Louisiana Land to buy Belco for about \$28 a share, or some \$700 million.

While neither company would comment on the reason for breaking off negotiations, announced Friday, sources close to both sides said that the Belco family, major stockholders in Belco, had decided at the last moment that they were unable to surrender control of the company.

Arthur B. Belfer, 75-year-old chairman of Belco, controls about 13 1/2 percent of the stock, while his son, Robert, president, who will be 48 next month, controls another 10 1/2 percent. The elder Mr. Belfer's son-in-law, Lawrence Ruben and Jack Saltz, control 9 percent and 10 percent, respectively.

Sources said that negotiations provided for the Belfer family to become the largest stockholder in Louisiana Land, a prospect that Louisiana Land is understood to have accepted. Moreover, Robert Belfer is understood to have been

offered a post as senior vice president of the merged company. These sources said that talks had been under way for several weeks on a plan that would have enabled the Belfers to conclude a tax-free deal but that within the final 24 hours discussions broke off after the elder Mr. Belfer and his son had balked at surrendering control of the company.

Despite generally declining crude-oil prices and a generally weak market in oil, Belco and Louisiana Land, among many others, have long been regarded as takeover targets.

This is largely because many companies still feel bullish about the long-range prospects of the industry.

While insiders control much of Belco's stock, Louisiana Land's is widely dispersed among a number of big investors. For example, the Hunt family of Texas owns 12.3 percent, Pioneer Corp. of America owns 7.2 percent and Amerasia Hess owns another 5.3 percent.

Analysts said Belco was still for sale but that it would be difficult to find a buyer who would be able to put together a tax-free deal with the Belfers.

CURRENCY RATES

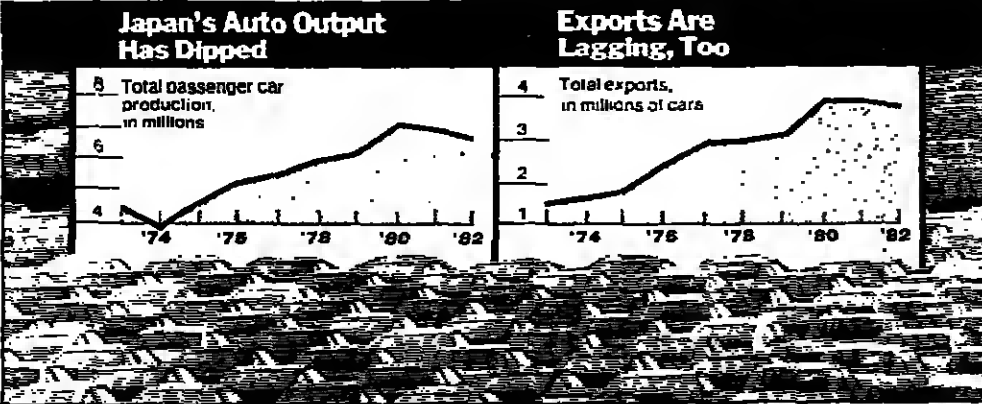
Interbank exchange rates for Fri. 25, excluding bank service charges.

	\$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Y.F.	Y.S.	S.P.	S.C.
Amsterdam	2.4955	4.072	118.27	20.965	0.1719	5.611	111.295	21.87
Brussels (a)	47.45	72.63	10.765	6.925	3.4122	17.827	22.485	5.535
Frankfurt	2.495	3.488	—	30.25	1.23	96.41	3.974	118.95
London (b)	1.2025	3.488	10.765	6.925	3.4122	17.827	22.485	5.535
Milan	1.3955	2.1250	57.38	200.77	—	332.76	29.338	162.29
New York	—	1.5948	0.1716	0.146	0.8716	0.5749	0.8211	0.8148
Paris	6.4815	10.453	205.54	4.9854	254.54	14.382	258.62	79.61
Zurich	2.2755	3.101	84.115	79.425	0.14545	75.99	4.2651	—
1 ECU	0.7465	0.8202	2.2843	6.4826	1.20234	2.5772	45.0533	1.9214
1 SDR	1.29167	1.71538	2.28416	7.41521	N.A.	2.9142	51.958	2.2158

\$	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.
Swiss	0.915	0.915	0.915	0.915	0.915	0.915	0.915	0.915
Australian	0.897	0.897	0.897	0.897	0.897	0.897	0.897	0.897
Belgian	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001
Canadian	0.8148	0.8148	0.8148	0.8148	0.8148	0.8148	0.8148	0.8148
Danish	0.1166	0.1166	0.1166	0.1166	0.1166	0.1166	0.1166	0.1166
French	0.186	0.186	0.186	0.186	0.186	0.186	0.186	0.186
German	0.012	0.012	0.012	0.012	0.012	0.012	0.012	0.012
Home	0.1114	0.1114	0.1114	0.1114	0.1114	0.1114	0.1114	0.1114
Irish	0.1725	0.1725	0.1725	0.1725	0.1725	0.1725	0.1725	0.1725

1 Sterling: 1.112 Irish L.

1st Commercial from 181 Amounts needed to buy one pound 111 Units of 100 (x) Units of 1,000



Can Japan's Car Firms Adjust?

By Steve Lohr
New York Times Service

TOKYO — Not long ago, seated in a bar in Tokyo's Ginza District, a Japanese auto executive offered the kind of personal view of his industry that seems fairly common here these days. He made no mention of profit projections, engine specifications or fuel-consumption figures.

Instead, he talked about his son, who was leaning toward a career in computers or electronics and was aiming to land a job with Hitachi, Fujitsu or Nippon Electric. "I don't blame him," the businessman said. "I wouldn't join my company today or any auto company. I'm pessimistic about the future of the Japanese automobile industry."

That rather bleak view, from a man who entered the auto business in the mid-1950s when things were so hot that the Japanese prime minister refused to be driven in domestic-made cars for fear they would break down, is shared by many others.

"The days of high growth for the Japanese auto industry are over," said Takayuki Murakami, senior analyst for Daiwa Securities Co. And Noritake Kobayashi, director of the Keio Business School and board member of Toyo Kogyo, openly voiced discouragement over the industry's "diminishing competitive advantage."

The reasons for such dampened spirits are many and varied, and were underscored Feb. 15 when Japan announced that it would again limit exports to the United States and Toyota agreed on Feb. 14 to manufacture cars in the United States with General Motors.

Some of the pessimists cite export controls on shipments to a host of countries and the possibility of further protectionist steps; others mention the apparent saturation of the domestic market, the prospect of sluggish economic growth worldwide and the belief that foreign automakers, especially in the United States, are bound to become more competitive as they strive to improve their products, manufacturing techniques and labor relations.

The toll already taken by export curbs and the economic slowdown has become apparent. Last year, according to the Japan Automobile Manufacturers' Association, Japan's exports of motor vehicles fell 7.6 percent, the first significant year-to-year drop since 1954. Total production declined last year, too, after more than two decades of steady expansion.

Efforts to offset lagging exports were also disappointing. The Japanese felt that they could at least maintain profit growth by selling more expensive and technologically sophisticated models. But the value of the country's auto exports fell by 7.4 percent.

Just how much the contraction of growth will hurt the Japanese automakers is impossible to say. But Mr. Kobayashi of Keio University points out that "the whole system of the Japanese auto industry was based on the assumption that production was always increasing. Some of the incentives for keeping the system working so hard for further improvements will not be there."

The slowing of growth in the 1980s is expected to be substantial, with yearly increases in unit sales falling to 2 or 3 percent from the double-digit levels of the 1970s.

The GM-Toyota announcement is, to be sure, an admission that the world's biggest carmaker needs Toyota's help to efficiently produce a subcompact car. Toyota will design the car. In addition, the engine and transmission will be supplied by Toyota, as will the chief executive.

So structured, the deal is testimony to Toyota's superiority in manufacturing efficiency. Its plant design, tooling, materials handling, inventory control and labor practices enable the Japanese company to produce and ship a small car to the United States for \$15,000 to \$20,000 less than U.S. companies can make a comparable model.

For Toyota, the venture is the big manufacturing step into the American market that it has so long avoided. And its reluctance to start producing in the United States seems to indicate that the company has doubts about the portability of its manufacturing system as well.

Still, with a joint venture, Toyota has chosen the least costly and risky approach. Nissan and Honda have taken the more expensive and chancy course of setting up factories alone.

The initial investment costs, while considerable, may be just the start. The extra expense of training workers, raising the efficiency and standards of suppliers and so on will also increase the costs of producing abroad, which may well erode the profitability of Japanese companies.

Toyota, Nissan and Honda are the big sellers to the American market. For the next four companies — Toyo Kogyo, Mitsubishi, Isuzu and Suzuki — most analysts agree that their sales in the United States are not large enough to justify production in America.

Each of the four has a capital tie-in and marketing link with Detroit automakers; Chrysler owns 15 percent of Isuzu.

(Continued on Page 9, Col.3)

only 63 percent of the \$1.5 billion originally allocated for hard-currency imports.

Western diplomats say the Soviet Union, which they estimate is owed the equivalent of about \$7 billion by Cuba, would help make up the shortfall.

Their views were supported two weeks ago by Foreign Trade Minister Ricardo Cabrisas, who was in Moscow to sign a protocol providing for a 10-percent trade increase this year.

He said the trade would total 6.5 billion rubles (about \$9 billion at the official exchange rate), but he gave no details of the balance.

Diplomats here believe that Moscow pumps the equivalent of around \$4 billion a year into the economy of its ally through complex and unpublicized support agreements such as the purchase of almost half of Cuba's 9-million-ton sugar crop at guaranteed high prices.

The Soviet Union also supplies cut-rate oil to Cuba, and the protocol said petroleum and its derivatives were included in this year's trade increase.

Cuba's dependence on the Communist world for its economic survival was highlighted by official figures showing that only 13 percent of its imports will come from the West this year compared with almost 50 percent eight years ago.

Mr. Cabrisas praised the role the Soviet Union plays as Cuba's main benefactor. The assistance, he said, "allows us to continue raising our living standards and develop the Cuban economy."

He also attacked the West and condemned the 21-year-old U.S. trade embargo. A recent national bank study estimated the embargo had cost Cuba more than \$9 billion.

Although the links with the Soviet Union have softened the impact of the current world recession here, Cuba has not escaped unscathed.

The 3-percent annual growth projections of the current five-year plan (1981-85) have been revised downward to less than 2.5 percent for this year. The budget of some \$12 billion is almost unchanged from 1982 and well down from the \$13.7 billion of the previous year.

While Cubans enjoy a relatively high basic standard of living in Latin American terms, cuts have been made in some government benefits.

The government last year ordered cuts averaging 15 percent in meat, fish, egg and milk consumption in school and factory canteens.

Gulf States Give OPEC Deadline on Price Cut

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
BAHRAIN — The Gulf states, which Saturday gave OPEC a week to agree on new oil prices or face a possible price war, will slash prices by perhaps \$7 a barrel unless the exporter group backs a \$4 cut, the Middle East Economic Survey said Sunday.

The authoritative newsletter, which has close ties to the Saudi government, said Saudi Arabia and its Gulf allies were making a final effort to stabilize prices at \$4 below the current OPEC \$34 reference level.

But the newsletter, which is based in Nicosia, Cyprus, said that if the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries failed to agree on the new price the Gulf exporters felt that they had no alternative but to cut prices to perhaps \$27 a barrel.

Saturday night, Mans al-Oteiba, the United Arab Emirates oil minister, gave oil-exporting countries a week in which to agree on a new pricing structure in the glutted market or face a possible price war, he said. "I'm going to defend myself by means of the law and not through the press."

The warning came as Oil Minister Humberto Calderon Berti of Venezuela wound up crisis consultations in Abu Dhabi and prepared to fly to Paris Sunday for more talks Monday, with the oil ministers of Algeria and Kuwait.

Mr. Calderon Berti told Reuters that he planned more informal talks in Europe this week with OPEC ministers, including Dr. Suharto of Indonesia, Mr. Oteiba, and Yahaya Dikko, the Nigerian energy adviser and the group's current president.

He added that contacts would continue with Mexico, which is not in OPEC, and whose rising production has been a factor in the oil surplus, and other producers outside the exporter group.

Oil ministers from the Gulf, who held talks last week in Riyadh, agreed to call a full OPEC emergency meeting in Geneva or Vienna this week, and Venezuelan sources said there was a 90 percent chance it would go ahead next week.

Slumping demand for OPEC crude because of recession, conservation and use of alternative energy has driven some members to give discounts on official prices to keep up output.

In a major speech over the weekend, Mr. Oteiba said OPEC output had now slipped to 13.4 million barrels daily from a 1979 peak of 31 million. Saudi Arabia said last week its output had dropped below four million barrels from a 10-million-barrel peak.

The Nigerian cut of \$5.50, announced Feb. 19, has caused a dilemma for OPEC, MEES said, because other African light-crude exporters tend to gravitate toward matching Nigerian prices.

"The Gulf producers — whatever their preference for a \$30-a-barrel market — can hardly be expected to tolerate a zero difference between Arabian light and Nigerian crude," MEES said.

Even if a new market price of \$30 a barrel is accepted by OPEC and not undermined by non-OPEC exporters, the newsletter said "the defense of this new market has to be guaranteed by means of a solid OPEC-wide production program, with a ceiling of 17-million barrels per day, and in any event not more than 17.5 million barrels per day."

Regan Sees \$25 Possible
U.S. Treasury Secretary Donald Regan predicted Sunday that international between Arabian light and Nigerian crude.

Also speaking on a televised interview show, Martin Feldstein, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, said some analysts had forecast a price fall of about one-third to the low 20s. He added: "I don't think that's too low."

Rumasa President May Fight Madrid

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MADRID — The president of Rumasa, Spain's largest holding company, indicated Sunday that he would challenge the government's nationalization of most of the company. Meanwhile, Spanish officials and bankers moved to prevent a run on the group's banking deposits.

José Maria Ruiz Mateos, the founder of Rumasa, questioned the grounds for Wednesday's decree nationalizing Rumasa's 18 banks and some 240 of its 400 firms.

In interviews to three major newspapers, he said: "I'm going to defend myself by means of the law and not through the press."

The government replaced Mr. Ruiz Mateos with Jaime Isaac Aguilar, 42, a state attorney with experience in restructuring large companies in financial difficulties.

The Bank of Spain and the private Spanish Banking Association made efforts over the weekend to prevent a run on deposits when the Rumasa group's 1,189 branches re-opened Monday after a three-day break.

The bank and the association sent a joint Telex to all other banks urging them to refrain from restricting their dealings with the nationalized banks. They also recommended that banks "avoid any action to lure depositors with arguments based on risk since the state guarantees all deposits made with Rumasa banks."

The takeover came after a dispute with the company over delays in a government-requested audit was made public and the Rumasa bank group, the country's ninth largest, started facing heavy withdrawals.

The government said the group was heading for failure with serious implications for the economy, although Mr. Ruiz Mateos denied that a collapse was imminent. He said the government's assessment of the firm's capital and reserves was "a pure joke" and said a government tax claim would be challenged in the courts.

Faced with opposition charges that the takeover reflected a policy of nationalization, the government said Saturday some of the companies eventually might be returned to the private sector. But a statement issued by Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez's office said that others might remain under state control because of large public investment or for the public good.

Spanish bankers and financial markets generally have demonstrated little anxiety over the nationalization.

"The government's decision has not produced any uneasiness," said Rafael Terres, president of the Spanish Banking Association, after a two-hour meeting with Prime Minister Gonzalez Friday. Mr. Terres called the nationalization "reasonable."

Mr. Terres said Mr. Gonzalez promised him that the nationalization of the banks, including the large Banco Atlantico, was only a temporary measure and that at least those entities would be returned to private hands as soon as their affairs were put in order.

The Madrid and Barcelona stock markets slumped Thursday on the announcement but rebounded strongly Friday to close slightly down for the week.

Last year the holding company, which employs 60,000, had \$2.7 billion in sales, which represent nearly 2 percent of Spain's gross national product.



José Maria Ruiz Mateos

All of these Securities have been sold. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

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February 22, 1983

NEW EUROBOND ISSUES

Borrower	Amount (millions)	Maturity	Coupon %	Price At Offer	Yield At Offer	Terms
Eurofima	DM 100	1991	7 1/4	100	7 1/4	First callable at 101 in 1989.
Ireland	DM 150	1990	8 1/4	99 1/2	8.60	
Mount Isa Finance	DM 100	1990	7 1/4	99 1/2	7.72	First callable at 101 in 1989. Terms to be set March 4.
Sweden	DM 100	1990	8	99 1/2	8.05	Noncallable. Private placement.
PanCanadian Petroleum	CS 50	1993	12 1/2	100	12 1/2	First callable at 101 in 1990.

Seoul Plans Freer Rules On Imports

SEOUL — South Korea plans to open its market for all commodity trade by 1990 under a gradual import-liberalization policy, the Commerce and Industry Ministry said.

Ministry officials said Saturday that Commerce Industry Minister Kim Dong-wha briefed President Chun Doo-hwan on the new policy, which is aimed at boosting South Korea's international competitiveness, at a trade-promotion meeting Friday.

Foreign goods that are less competitive than Korean goods can be imported without restrictions in 1984 and 1985, and all other commodities, except strategic items, by 1990, the ministry officials said.

They said the policy calls for increasing the import-liberalization rate to 80 percent this year from last year's 76.6 percent. The goal is to boost the rate to the level of advanced countries by 1987.

Efforts will be concentrated on improving technological development and quality control of Korean products, they said.

To promote trade with other regions, South Korean traders will be encouraged to move into such trade zones as Jamaica, Colombia, Dominica, Senegal, and India this year.

GM Sales Climb 18.6% in Europe

CHICAGO — Despite overall sluggishness in the European market, General Motors' European sales increased 18.6 percent during 1982, said GM president F. James McDonald.

Mr. McDonald, at a news conference before the Chicago Auto Show, said Saturday that the surge in GM's European sales resulted from an expansion program begun in the late 1970s.

Overall European sales last year increased only about 1 percent.

Treasury Bills		1-28-83	2-1-83	2-4-83	2-7-83	2-10-83	2-13-83	2-16-83	2-19-83	2-22-83	2-25-83	2-28-83	3-1-83	3-4-83	3-7-83	3-10-83	3-13-83	3-16-83	3-19-83	3-22-83	3-25-83	3-28-83	3-31-83	4-3-83	4-6-83	4-9-83	4-12-83	4-15-83	4-18-83	4-21-83	4-24-83	4-27-83	4-30-83	5-3-83	5-6-83	5-9-83	5-12-83	5-15-83	5-18-83	5-21-83	5-24-83	5-27-83	5-30-83	6-2-83	6-5-83	6-8-83	6-11-83	6-14-83	6-17-83	6-20-83	6-23-83	6-26-83	6-29-83	7-2-83	7-5-83	7-8-83	7-11-83	7-14-83	7-17-83	7-20-83	7-23-83	7-26-83	7-29-83	8-1-83	8-4-83	8-7-83	8-10-83	8-13-83	8-16-83	8-19-83	8-22-83	8-25-83	8-28-83	8-31-83	9-3-83	9-6-83	9-9-83	9-12-83	9-15-83	9-18-83	9-21-83	9-24-83	9-27-83	9-30-83	10-3-83	10-6-83	10-9-83	10-12-83	10-15-83	10-18-83	10-21-83	10-24-83	10-27-83	10-30-83	11-2-83	11-5-83	11-8-83	11-11-83	11-14-83	11-17-83	11-20-83	11-23-83	11-26-83	11-29-83	12-2-83	12-5-83	12-8-83	12-11-83	12-14-83	12-17-83	12-20-83	12-23-83	12-26-83	12-29-83	1-1-84	1-4-84	1-7-84	1-10-84	1-13-84	1-16-84	1-19-84	1-22-84	1-25-84	1-28-84	1-31-84	2-3-84	2-6-84	2-9-84	2-12-84	2-15-84	2-18-84	2-21-84	2-24-84	2-27-84	2-28-84	3-1-84	3-4-84	3-7-84	3-10-84	3-13-84	3-16-84	3-19-84	3-22-84	3-25-84	3-28-84	3-31-84	4-3-84	4-6-84	4-9-84	4-12-84	4-15-84	4-18-84	4-21-84	4-24-84	4-27-84	4-30-84	5-3-84	5-6-84	5-9-84	5-12-84	5-15-84	5-18-84	5-21-84	5-24-84	5-27-84	5-30-84	6-2-84	6-5-84	6-8-84	6-11-84	6-14-84	6-17-84	6-20-84	6-23-84	6-26-84	6-29-84	7-2-84	7-5-84	7-8-84	7-11-84	7-14-84	7-17-84	7-20-84	7-23-84	7-26-84	7-29-84	8-1-84	8-4-84	8-7-84	8-10-84	8-13-84	8-16-84	8-19-84	8-22-84	8-25-84	8-28-84	8-31-84	9-3-84	9-6-84	9-9-84	9-12-84	9-15-84	9-18-84	9-21-84	9-24-84	9-27-84	9-30-84	10-3-84	10-6-84	10-9-84	10-12-84	10-15-84	10-18-84	10-21-84	10-24-84	10-27-84	10-30-84	11-2-84	11-5-84	11-8-84	11-11-84	11-14-84	11-17-84	11-20-84	11-23-84	11-26-84	11-29-84	12-2-84	12-5-84	12-8-84	12-11-84	12-14-84	12-17-84	12-20-84	12-23-84	12-26-84	12-29-84	1-1-85	1-4-85	1-7-85	1-10-85	1-13-85	1-16-85	1-19-85	1-22-85	1-25-85	1-28-85	1-31-85	2-3-85	2-6-85	2-9-85	2-12-85	2-15-85	2-18-85	2-21-85	2-24-85	2-27-85	2-28-85	3-1-85	3-4-85	3-7-85	3-10-85	3-13-85	3-16-85	3-19-85	3-22-85	3-25-85	3-28-85	3-31-85	4-3-85	4-6-85	4-9-85	4-12-85	4-15-85	4-18-85	4-21-85	4-24-85	4-27-85	4-30-85	5-3-85	5-6-85	5-9-85	5-12-85	5-15-85	5-18-85	5-21-85	5-24-85	5-27-85	5-30-85	6-2-85	6-5-85	6-8-85	6-11-85	6-14-85	6-17-85	6-20-85	6-23-85	6-26-85	6-29-85	7-2-85	7-5-85	7-8-85	7-11-85	7-14-85	7-17-85	7-20-85	7-23-85	7-26-85	7-29-85	8-1-85	8-4-85	8-7-85	8-10-85	8-13-85	8-16-85	8-19-85	8-22-85	8-25-85	8-28-85	8-31-85	9-3-85	9-6-85	9-9-85	9-12-85	9-15-85	9-18-85	9-21-85	9-24-85	9-27-85	9-30-85	10-3-85	10-6-85	10-9-85	10-12-85	10-15-85	10-18-85	10-21-85	10-24-85	10-27-85	10-30-85	11-2-85	11-5-85	11-8-85	11-11-85	11-14-85	11-17-85	11-20-85	11-23-85	11-26-85	11-29-85	12-2-85	12-5-85	12-8-85	12-11-85	12-14-85	12-17-85	12-20-85	12-23-85	12-26-85	12-29-85	1-1-86	1-4-86	1-7-86	1-10-86	1-13-86	1-16-86	1-19-86	1-22-86	1-25-86	1-28-86	1-31-86	2-3-86	2-6-86	2-9-86	2-12-86	2-15-86	2-18-86	2-21-86	2-24-86	2-27-86	2-28-86	3-1-86	3-4-86	3-7-86	3-10-86	3-13-86	3-16-86	3-19-86	3-22-86	3-25-86	3-28-86	3-31-86	4-3-86	4-6-86	4-9-86	4-12-86	4-15-86	4-18-86	4-21-86	4-24-86	4-27-86	4-30-86	5-3-86	5-6-86	5-9-86	5-12-86	5-15-86	5-18-86	5-21-86	5-24-86	5-27-86	5-30-86	6-2-86	6-5-86	6-8-86	6-11-86	6-14-86	6-17-86	6-20-86	6-23-86	6-26-86	6-29-86	7-2-86	7-5-86	7-8-86	7-11-86	7-14-86	7-17-86	7-20-86	7-23-86	7-26-86	7-29-86	8-1-86	8-4-86	8-7-86	8-10-86	8-13-86	8-16-86	8-19-86	8-22-86	8-25-86	8-28-86	8-31-86	9-3-86	9-6-86	9-9-86	9-12-86	9-15-86	9-18-86	9-21-86	9-24-86	9-27-86	9-30-86	10-3-86	10-6-86	10-9-86	10-12-86	10-15-86	10-18-86	10-21-86	10-24-86	10-27-86	10-30-86	11-2-86	11-5-86	11-8-86	11-11-86	11-14-86	11-17-86	11-20-86	11-23-86	11-26-86	11-29-86	12-2-86	12-5-86	12-8-86	12-11-86	12-14-86	12-17-86	12-20-86	12-23-86	12-26-86	12-29-86	1-1-87	1-4-87	1-7-87	1-10-87	1-13-87	1-16-87	1-19-87	1-22-87	1-25-87	1-28-87	1-31-87	2-3-87	2-6-87	2-9-87	2-12-87	2-15-87	2-18-87	2-21-87	2-24-87	2-27-87	2-28-87	3-1-87	3-4-87	3-7-87	3-10-87	3-13-87	3-16-87	3-19-87	3-22-87	3-25-87	3-28-87	3-31-87	4-3-87	4-6-87	4-9-87	4-12-87	4-15-87	4-18-87	4-21-87	4-24-87	4-27-87	4-30-87	5-3-87	5-6-87	5-9-87	5-12-87	5-15-87	5-18-87	5-21-87	5-24-87	5-27-87	5-30-87	6-2-87	6-5-87	6-8-87	6-11-87	6-14-87	6-17-87	6-20-87	6-23-87	6-26-87	6-29-87	7-2-87	7-5-87	7-8-87	7-11-87	7-14-87	7-17-87	7-20-87	7-23-87	7-26-87	7-29-87	8-1-87	8-4-87	8-7-87	8-10-87	8-13-87	8-16-87	8-19-87	8-22-87	8-25-87	8-28-87	8-31-87	9-3-87	9-6-87	9-9-87	9-12-87	9-15-87	9-18-87	9-21-87	9-24-87	9-27-87	9-30-87	10-3-87	10-6-87	10-9-87	10-12-87	10-15-87	10-18-87	10-21-87	10-24-87	10-27-87	10-30-87	11-2-87	11-5-87	11-8-87	11-11-87	11-14-87	11-17-87	11-20-87	11-23-87	11-26-87	11-29-87	12-2-87	12-5-87	12-8-87	12-11-87	12-14-87	12-17-87	12-20-87	12-23-87	12-26-87	12-29-87	1-1-88	1-4-88	1-7-88	1-10-88	1-13-88	1-16-88	1-19-88	1-22-88	1-25-88	1-28-88	1-31-88	2-3-88	2-6-88	2-9-88	2-12-88	2-15-88	2-18-88	2-21-88	2-24-88	2-27-88	2-28-88	3-1-88	3-4-88	3-7-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Team America: Soccer at a Crossroads

By George Vecsey

New York Times Service

TAMPA, Florida — When he was living in Brooklyn in the late 1960s, Alkis Panagoulas came up with the sure way to strengthen soccer in the United States.

"All you had to do was bring in the Russian team and have the Americans lose 10-0, to them," Panagoulas says. "That would have gotten some action."

The way he figures it, the top wheels in the White House, Congress and, who knows? even the Pentagon would have started to mass-produce soccer players the way the United States scurried to match the Soviet Union's first space ventures in the '50s.

The big push never took place, and now soccer in the United States is at a crossroads. Panagoulas, the coach of the new Team America, last week announced the makeup of the squad that will determine the future of soccer in the country.

The team will perform in the North American Soccer League this coming season and will be the nucleus of the U.S. team that will try for a berth in the 1986 World Cup. If the United States is awarded the host's role, Team America will automatically be among the 24 entries.

There are two reasons it would be good for soccer to survive at the world level in the United States: First, it is probably the best team sport for young people to play, and second, as the world's most popu-

lar sport, it could create bonds to other cultures.

For the last two weeks, Panagoulas has been reminding American players at their training camp in Tampa, Florida, of the glory achieved by the U.S. hockey team in the 1980 Olympics. Early in camp, he reached Jeff Durgan, the young Cosmos fullback, who remembers watching the 1980 Olympics on television while training with the Cosmos in the Bahamas.

"I can remember getting up and cheering whenever the Americans scored," says Durgan. "Now I can't wait to walk out on the pitch at the 1986 World Cup wearing 'U.S.A.' on my uniform."

Panagoulas, who coached the Greek national team in 75 matches, takes the emotional approach about representing a homeland. He says, "I tell them if they lose an international match, they should cry, the way players from Honduras and El Salvador and Greece cry when their team loses."

Born in Salonika 43 years ago, he can remember the German occupation of Greece and the civil war that raged through the country while the rest of the world was recovering from World War II.

"I have seen some awful things," he says. "It made me love Greece all the more, and it helped me love and appreciate the U.S. too."

Panagoulas learned his soccer as a teen-ager with the Aris club in Salonika. After playing for the Greek national team, he came to the United States in 1961 and played at a junior college in Mid-

dictown, New York, and then at Upsala College in East Orange, New Jersey.

He and his wife, Vanna, from the Greek community of Bay Ridge in Brooklyn, started their family of John and Despina ("we call her Debbie, even in Greece"). Panagoulas coached teams in the ethnic leagues, which played the best soccer in New York in those days. He made his living in real estate and is probably the only national soccer coach anywhere with a postgraduate certificate in international relations from the New School for Social Research.

Given his field of study, it is no surprise he decided that soccer needed some form of spunk to stimulate it. Yet American soccer was still in its primitive stage before the Cosmos's management brought Pele to Giants Stadium.

Although he had become a U.S. citizen, Panagoulas was recruited to help coach the Greek national team in 1971. And after Billy Blingh returned home to Northern Ireland in 1973, Panagoulas became head coach of the team in his native land.

There were some glorious moments, including a 1-1 tie with Italy, the eventual 1982 World Cup champion, during the final elimination round. And Panagoulas took the head job with Olympiakos of Athens before his adopted country asked him to take on this grand experiment, a full-time national team. Brazil, Italy and other world power teams have no comparable full-time team.

"They wouldn't dare," Pana-

goulas notes. "Their regular teams need the players for league games."

The NASL knows that its future depends on more American players, and has agreed to make teams release young stars like Jeff Durgan to Team America. When he first met them two weeks ago, Panagoulas felt that some of the Americans were suffering from an inferiority complex.

"Most of them have been playing behind Giorgio Chinaglia and Carlos Alberto, and great players like that," he says. "We can't blame them for not taking initiative."

He says he could see the confidence grow every day in practice, but he hardly predicts that Team America will dominate the league.

"Soccer is fighting for survival in America," he says. "and we will get no help from the other teams. The foreign-born players will not want to see Team America look good, because it could lead to more jobs for Americans. They will be trying hard to beat us."

He agrees that a few 7-0 defeats could be "a calamity," and says a lot depends on the "American fighting spirit," which he believes his players have.

One of the most spirited Americans is Durgan, who admits he had misgivings about uprooting his family and leaving the Cosmos for Team America's base in Washington.

"I'm very positive now," he says. "The team officials have explained things to us. We had a meeting a week ago and ironed some things out. Our attitude is good. I feel we can play with anybody in this league."

Even the Cosmos? Durgan, a loyal member of the Cosmos and a protégé of the recently retired Carlos Alberto, says:

"If you look closely, teams that run with the Cosmos, that play hard against the Cosmos, beat them eight out of 10 times. I'm not trying to start a rivalry, but I don't see Team America backing down."

"We Americans always said we could play. Now we've got our chance. The players realize we might be the one chance to keep soccer alive here. We're out losers."

Selected U.S. College Basketball Results

SATURDAY		FRIDAY	
East		Midwest	
Amherst 74, Wesleyan 71, OT		Montana 65, Montana St. 54	
Boston Coll. 76, Pittsburgh 52		New-Reno 75, N. Arizona 67	
Columbia 65, Brown 74		Stevenson 77, Washington 63	
Cornell 63, Yale 51			
WORLDWIDE ENTERTAINMENT		FRIDAY	
<p>Est du Moulin Rouge</p> <p>Chebi, l'epouse!</p> <p>Réouverture du Moulin Rouge jeudi soir 24 heures! Tu verras que je suis plus que femme! to...femme, femme, femme! to... La Déesse Gid.</p> 		<p>Buffalo 81, 76, Albany St. N. Y. 67</p> <p>Columbia 91, Yale 80</p> <p>Cornell 76, Brown 65</p> <p>Penn. 75, Harvard 71</p> <p>Potsdam 81, 76, Buffalo 66</p> <p>Princeton 66, Dartmouth 50</p> <p>St. Joseph's 76, Boston 77</p> <p>South</p> <p>Alabama 83, Mississippi St. 38</p> <p>Alabama A&M 186, Tennessee St. 76</p> <p>Alabama St. 92, Ga. Southern 82</p> <p>Duke 106, Georgia Tech 81</p> <p>Florida 75, Mississippi 61</p> <p>Florida St. 74, Memphis 54</p> <p>Grambling 82, Southern U. 71</p> <p>Kentucky 81, Georgia 72</p> <p>Louisiana St. 87, Auburn 61</p> <p>Louisville 73, W. Kentucky 62</p> <p>Old Dominion 65, Richmond 62</p> <p>South Alabama 76, Bethune-Cookman 72</p> <p>Virginia Tech 62, Tulane 59</p> <p>William & Mary 75, George Mason 72</p> <p>Midwest</p> <p>DePaul 55, Notre Dame 57</p> <p>DePaul 80, Wisconsin 63</p> <p>Druy 54, Mo.-Kansas City 52, OT</p> <p>E. Michigan 61, W. Michigan 54</p> <p>Hilldale 77, Michigan Tech 73</p> <p>Kalamazoo 86, Adrian 74</p> <p>Kansas St. 76, Kansas 63</p> <p>Kansas 62, Indiana 54</p> <p>Michigan 76, Ill. Wesleyan 61</p> <p>Missouri 54, Nebraska 51</p> <p>Northwestern 64, Wisconsin 57</p> <p>Northwood 77, Ohio St. 73</p> <p>Ole Miss 81, Michigan 71</p> <p>Seawest</p> <p>Arkansas 77, Texas Tech 63</p> <p>Boylor 86, Texas 57</p> <p>Houston 84, Rice 52</p> <p>N. Texas St. 99, Oral Roberts 78</p> <p>Texas A&M 66, Texas Tech 58, OT</p> <p>Tulsa 100, New Mexico 57</p> <p>Far West</p> <p>Hawaii 57, Wyoming 55</p>	



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POSITION	SALARY	EMPLOYER	LOCAT.	QUALIFICATIONS	CONTACT	Source
EUROPEAN RETAIL MANAGER		Laura Ashley	Paris	38-48; good edu. Mgt. has gained success, commercial exp. in int'l retail chain; Eng., Fr., R.; lot of travel.	Ref. A/1218, LR, de Bae, 1615 Madison, Ridgelywood 184, 1916 NW Amsterdam, Ydo: 82636882.	L.R.T. 17-2-83
AREA SALES MANAGER		Monter Co.	Central Europe	Eng., Ger., Fr.; selling exp. in mechanical/technical environment.	Mr. Alain Van Steenkiste, Monter Co., 580 West Eldorado St., Heslar, H. U.S.A. 67525.	L.R.T. 17-2-83
CONSUMER GOODS SPECIALIST		Société Générale de Surveillance.	Latin Europe Anglia	Exp. as buyer in electrical household appliances, electronic games, toys field etc; Swiss nat. or permit; Eng., Fr. + Ger.	Société Générale de Surveillance S.A., Personnel Division, 1 Place des Alpes, 1201 Geneva.	L.R.T. 17-2-83
MANAGING DIRECTOR	Over £30,000	Contracting.	Saudi Arabia	Success. record in profit & business debt, within contracting or related field; Middle East exp. pref.	Ref. B-1175/F, G.E. Brown, MSL Middle East, 52 Grosvenor Gardens, London SW1W 9AW.	Financial Times 17-2-83
SENIOR SALES EXECUTIVES	£30,000 + (tax free)	Banking Systems.	Bahrain	Good banking exp.; proven success, track record in sales of major systems in bank.	Ref. 6232, M.J.R. Chapman, Lloyd Chignton As., 125 New Bond St., London W1T 6BN, Tel: 01-4537701.	Financial Times 17-2-83
GENERAL MANAGER	Very attractive	Int'l consumer goods co.	England	Eng. qual.; 35-45; extensive int'l exp.; previous exp. managing a mfg. operation employing more than 250 people.	Ref. 6362, London & Partners, 61/2, Chancin des Deux Maisons, 1280 Brussels.	L.R.T. 19-2-83
DOCTOR	Negotiable	Russell Syst.	Paris	M.D. 35; previous hospital exp. in the specialties specialized in the central nervous system; Eng., Fr. + Span. or Ger.	Ref. SD 3014, Russell Syst., Servicio de Gestion des Empresas, 35 Rd. de Invalides, 75007 Paris.	L.R.T. 19-2-83

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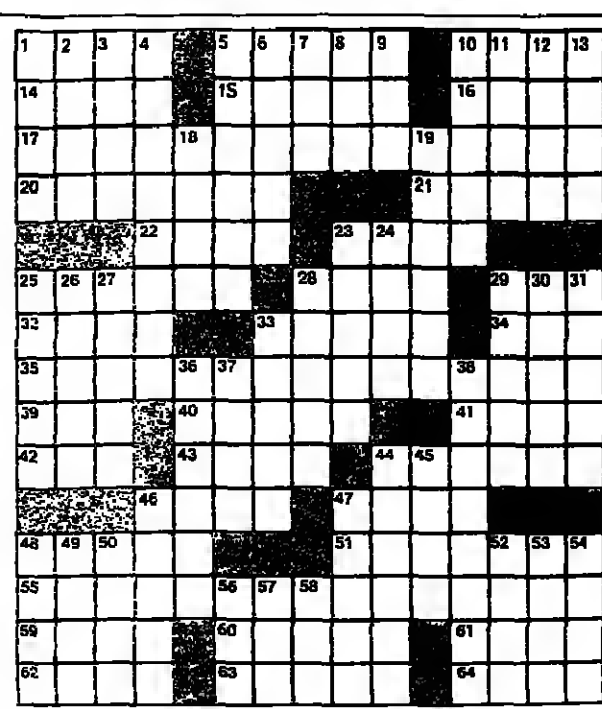
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ACROSS

- 1 Liberal
5 Script
10 St. —
14 Arena
15 Mather-of-
16 Norse god
17 Nursery
20 Expiat a soldier
21 Hobbies
22 Rags
23 Broccoli
25 "Scarface"
26 Indian
28 P.O. item
29 Winged
34 Musical
35 Pacino film
38 Chemical
40 A son of Mers
41 Jacques's
42 Aslan holiday
43 Spanish cheer
44 Batters' woes

DOWN

- 46 Old, to Scots
47 Turt in a fen
48 Portents
51 Shine
53 Disney fans'
58 Worshipped one
60 Type of acid
61 (never)
62 Antler dip
63 Dilate
64 Grant of a sort

DOWN

- 19 Enclave
23 Yawps
24 Little Sneebe's
25 West Pointer
26 By oneself
27 English
28 Rastus
29 Johnson
30 Outburst
31 Famed Dutch
32 Disabled
33 Incense
34 Kind of mile
35 Spice
36 Put on cargo
37 A joint
38 Skip
39 Skirt type
40 College subj.
42 Choral part
43 Sport fish
44 Black
45 Deviate from
46 Rubric year
47 Resembling;
48 Suffix

WEATHER

	HIGH	LOW		HIGH	LOW		
	C	F	C	F	C		
ALGARVE	16	11	FAIR	LONDON	13	5	OVERCAST
ALGERIA	20	10	FAIR	LOS ANGELES	16	11	RAIN
AMSTERDAM	7	4	OVERCAST	MADRID	14	7	FAIR
ANKARA	11	7	CLOUDY	MANILA	21	10	FAIR
ATHENS	11	7	FAIR	MEXICO CITY	21	10	FAIR
AUCKLAND	23	12	FAIR	MILAN	22	10	RAIN
BANGKOK	32	20	FAIR	MONTREAL	3	2	FAIR
BEIJING	7	4	OVERCAST	MOSCOW	2	3	OVERCAST
BEIRUT	11	7	OVERCAST	MUNICH	10	2	RAIN
BERGAMO	11	7	OVERCAST	NAIROBI	25	15	FAIR
BIRMINGHAM	4	4	OVERCAST	NEW DELHI	25	15	FAIR
BOSTON	11	7	OVERCAST	NEW YORK	7	4	OVERCAST
BRUSSELS	11	7	OVERCAST	OSLO	6	4	OVERCAST
BUDAPEST	7	4	OVERCAST	PARIS	12	7	OVERCAST
BUEENOS AIRES	23	12	FAIR	PRAGUE	1	3	OVERCAST
CAIRO	14	7	OVERCAST	REYKJAVIK	4	2	SNOW
CAPE TOWN	25	14	FAIR	RIO DE JANEIRO	23	10	FAIR
CASABLANCA	18	14	OVERCAST	ROME	10	5	OVERCAST
CHICAGO	11	7	OVERCAST	SAO PAULO	28	12	FAIR
COPTENHAGEN	7	4	OVERCAST	SHANGHAI	4	2	FAIR
COSTA DEL SOL	20	10	FAIR	SINGAPORE	31	18	FAIR
DAMASCUS	4	4	OVERCAST	STOCKHOLM	3	3	OVERCAST
DELHI	10	5	OVERCAST	TAIPEI	25	15	FAIR
EDINBURGH	5	4	OVERCAST	TEL AVIV	9	4	OVERCAST
FLORENCE	7	4	OVERCAST	TOKYO	8	4	OVERCAST
FRANKFURT	8	4	OVERCAST	TUNIS	17	12	FAIR
GENEVA	8	4	OVERCAST	VENICE	5	4	OVERCAST
HARARE	23	12	FAIR	VIENNA	2	3	OVERCAST
HELSINKI	8	4	OVERCAST	WARSAW	5	4	OVERCAST
HONG KONG	20	10	FAIR	WASHINGTON	7	4	OVERCAST
HOUSTON	8	4	OVERCAST	ZURICH	7	4	OVERCAST
ISTANBUL	14	7	OVERCAST				
JERUSALEM	4	4	OVERCAST				
LA PALMAS	21	10	FAIR				
LIMA	19	14	OVERCAST				
LISBON	16	11	OVERCAST				

Readings from the previous 24 hours.

«How to buy wine without getting ripped off!»

One of the many frank and fascinating chapters in Jon Winroth's wine book published by the Herald Tribune



This highly informative book is worth having for this chapter alone! But there's much, much more. Tips, tales and revealing information on wine buying, wine tasting, wine vocabulary and wine snobbery. In fact, it's a wholly new revelation of the wine world. A book you'll read and refer to for years to come and one that will increase your enjoyment and expertise. A super gift idea as well.

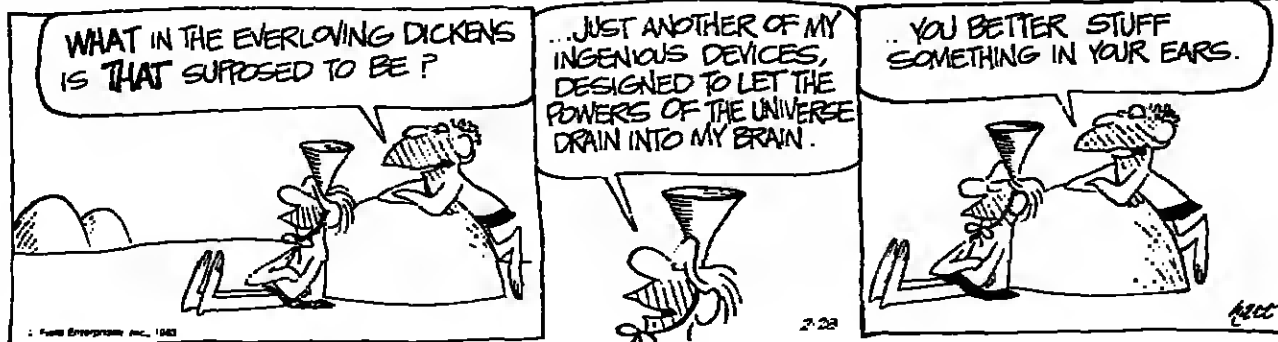
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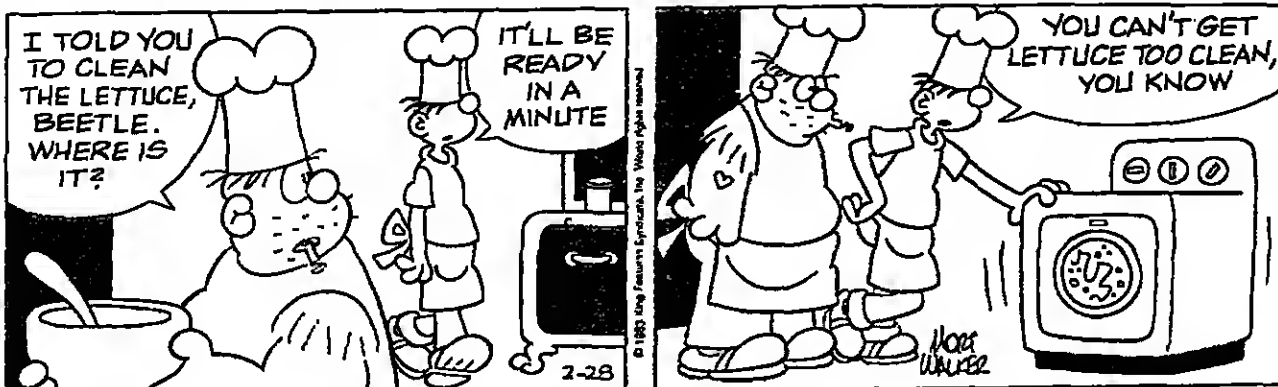
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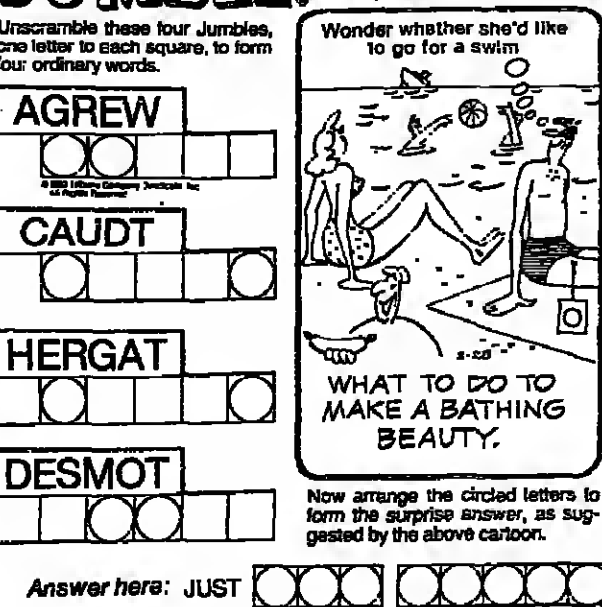
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JUMBLE



Answer here: JUST _____
(Answers tomorrow)
Saturday's Jumbles: LOGIC SWAMP JOCKEY TURTLE
Answer: The basic ingredient of the butter's butter—GOAT'S MILK

DENNIS THE MENACE



BOOKS

THE MOONS OF JUPITER

By Alice Munro. 233 pp. \$12.95.
Alfred A. Knopf, 201 East 52d St., New York, N.Y. 10022.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

THE pain of human contact. The fascinating pain; the humiliating necessity. This is what Alice Munro writes about in "The Moons of Jupiter." Some of her stories deal with women in that ambiguous period between youth and middle age, a time when one either surrenders a part of the self in exchange for peace and the company of a man or decides to remain whole at the risk of loneliness and the eccentricity of the single mind. "Now I no longer believe," one such woman says, "that people's secrets are defined and communicable, or their feelings full-blown and easy to recognize." Another realizes that love "is not kind or honest and does not contribute to happiness in any reliable way." As one of Munro's characters observes, what she feels when her lover is pleased is not happiness but relief.

Her women are looking for "new definitions of luck." A poet on holiday in a seaside town amuses herself by imagining that she will give up poetry and find employment in cleaning the hotels and motels of the town. It's as if she were saying that she wished her poetry could cleanse the world and join her to it in an unmistakable way.

"What you have to decide, really," a woman suggests, "is whether to be crazy or not, and I haven't the stamina, the pure, seething will, for prolonged craziness." Lacking that, she has to try to make sense of her experience, especially with men. Munro's men, though, are not always cooperative. "Your attitudes are flabby," one of them says to the woman he lives with. They are flabby because she has been dieting for his sake, but her only answer is "Are they? I'll put on something with sleeves."

His cruel remark has put her in a position of moral superiority, she reflects. But is that what she wants? Is that a satisfactory substitute for love? Another man describes, apparently without irony, women's moral superiority. Men, he says, renew themselves by finding younger women who enable them to sustain their flattering illusions, while

women "are forced to live in a world of loss and death." He calls them "the lucky ones," as if truth were all that they wanted or needed.

This same assumption seems to underlie some of Munro's stories of families. If one could only get at the truth of families, her characters feel, one would know how to go on from there, how to proceed. If one's family has been a false start, then nothing will hold together.

Munro has a genius for homely images. There's a 14-year-old girl, for example, who is a "turkey gutter"—someone who eviscerates turkeys—in a place where the sexual tensions of the employees are, like viscera too, waiting to be pulled out. Two middle-aged brothers who are like strangers to each other go together to visit the place where they were born. The house has been razed on behalf of a conservation park and they try to reconstruct its position. "The front, step would have been here," the younger brother's wife asks, and the older brother says "We never had a step at the front door. We only opened it once that I can remember, and that for mother's coffin. We put some chunks of wood down there, to make a temporary step."

In another story, a woman traveling meets an elderly man who has been a lifetime admirer of Willa Cather. She lived here for a while, he tells her. He has met an old woman who sometimes cooked for her and he is pleased by her recollection that Cather sometimes sent meals back if she found them unsatisfactory. He takes this as a sign of temperamental and discriminating taste, while Munro takes his response as an example of the peculiar and unsatisfying relationship between writers and their readers.

"The Moons of Jupiter," the title story in the book, is particularly good. A woman whose father is dying in a hospital wanders, in search of distraction, into a planetarium. There, with the universe laid out before her in all its unimaginable size, she sees her father's death as a lesson in perspective, as well as loss.

In the story about searching for their vanished home, one of Munro's people reads a line from the pamphlet put out by the nature park that has taken over the property. "Squawks, calls, screams and cries," it observes, "echo throughout this book." The same might be said of Munro's book, which is filled with squawks, calls, screams and cries of a human nature.

Anatole Broyard is on the staff of The New York Times.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

ON the diagramed deal, South opened with two clubs, strong and artificial. The graybeards would be more likely to bid one heart or four hearts.

The bidding got out of hand, as far as South was concerned, when West jumped pre-emptively to five clubs and North bid five spades. It is worth considering how that contract would have fared, but South was not willing to put the matter to the test. He bid six hearts, and East was happy to double.

The club king was led, and when the dummy appeared, South regretted his decision to bid over five spades. There seemed no chance to make 12 tricks.

Feeling that he might as well be hung for a sheep as for a lamb, South tried a little gambit by ducking the opening lead.

This puzzled West, who tried to think of some reason for South to duck. He did not find one, however, and continued passively with another club.

NORTH				SOUTH			
♠	AJ8643	♥	QJ9	♠	AJ8643	♥	QJ9
♦	QJ	♣	A4	♦	QJ	♣	A4
WEST				EAST (D)			
♠	7	♥	8	♠	AJ8643	♥	QJ9
♦	QJ4	♣	AJ9732	♦	QJ	♣	AJ9732
North and South were vulnerable.				West led the club king.			

RADIO NEWSCASTS

BBC WORLD SERVICE			
News of 0900, 1200, 1500, 1800, 2000, 2200, 2300 GMT			
Western Europe	25	11750	11
309	772	11860	31
403	648	11970	32
75	395	12080	33
49	895	12190	34
608	608	12300	35
41	770	12410	36
7185	7185	12520	37
7205	7205	12630	38
31	9410	12740	39
25	12895	12850	40
19	12972	12960	41
East Africa			
10	8125	13070	42
31	9410	13180	43
41	770	13290	44
7185	7185	13400	45
7205	7205	13510	46
31	9410	13620	47
25	12895	13730	48
19	12972	13840	49
Middle East			
10	8125	13950	50
31	9410	14060	51
41	770	14170	52
7185	7185	14280	53
7205	7205	14390	54
31	9410	14500	55
25	12895	14610	56
19	12972	14720	57
South Asia			
10	8125	14830	58
31	9410	14940	59
41	770	15050	60
7185	7185	15160	61
7205	7205	15270	62
31	9410	15380	63
25	12895	15490	64
19	12972	15600	65
Southeast Asia			
10	8125	15710	66
31	9410	15820	67
41	770	15930	68
7185	7185	16040	69
7205	7205	16150	70
31	9410	16260	71
25	12895	16370	72
19	12972	16480	73
Pacific			
10	8125	16590	74
31	9410	16700	75
41	770	16810	76
7185	7185	16920	77
7205	7205	17030	78
31	9410	17140	79
25	12895	17250	80
19	12972	17360	81
Latin America			
10	8125	17470	82
31	9410	17580	83
41	770	17690	84
7185	7185	17800	85
7205	7205	17910	86
31	9410	18020	87
25	12895	18130	88
19	12972	18240	89
Africa			
10	8125	18350	90
31	9410	18460	91
41	770	18570	92
7185	7185	18680	93
7205	7205	18790	94
31	9410	18900	95
25	12895	19010	96
19	12972	19120	97
Europe			
10	8125	19230	98
31	9410	19340	99
41	770	19450	100
7185	7185	19560	101
7205	7205	19670	102
31	9410	19780	103
25	12895	19890	104
19	12972	20000	105

RADIO CANADA INTERNATIONAL

Supported times are GMT			
Western Europe	1930-2100	2100-2300	Mon-Fri
10	8125	1930	10
31	9410	1940	31
41	770	1950	41
7185	7185	2000	7185
7205	7205	2010	7205
31	9410	2020	31
25	12895	2030	25
19	12972	2040	19
Africa			
10	8125	2050	10
31	9410	2100	31
41	770	2110	41
7185	7185	2120	7185
7205	7205	2130	7205
31	9410	2140	31
25	12895	2150	25
19	12972	2200	19
Latin America			
10	8125	2210	10
31	9410	2220	31
41	770	2230	41
7185	7185	2240	7185
7205	7205	2250	7205
31	9410	2260	31
25	12895	2270	25
19	12972	2280	19
Europe			
10	8125	2290	10
31	9410	2300	31
41	770	2310	41
7185	7185	2320	7185
7205	7205	2330	7205
31	9410	2340	31
25	12895	2350	25
19	12972	2400	19

"THAT'S FUNNY... MY DAD CAN TELL IF IT'S A BOY OR A GIRL JUST BY LOOKIN' AT THE BOTTOM OF ITS FEET."

SPORTS

Girardelli and Stenmark Win; Swede Captures Slalom Title

GALLIVARE, Sweden — Marc Girardelli won his first World Cup race and Ingemar Stenmark won his seventh World Cup slalom title as they placed first and third in Sunday's slalom competition.

On Saturday, Stenmark claimed his 72nd World Cup victory by taking the giant slalom race here. He finished more than a second and a half in front of Phil Mahre and Max Juhan, who tied for second place.

Stenmark, who will be 27 next month, delighted the partisan crowd with an outstanding giant slalom performance in his usual relaxed and technically perfect style. Mahre suffered from a slight stomach problem, but said he felt fine during the competition. "Stomach problems or not, today no one could touch Ingemar," Mahre said. "When he sits like this, the rest of the field can only concentrate on the runner-up position."

Girardelli, born in Austria but competing for Luxembourg, was outstanding in both runs Sunday, clocking 43.26 and 47.23 seconds for an overall 1:32.49. The 22-year-old

Swedish spectators took consolation from the fact that Stenmark's third-place finish back the World Cup slalom crown from Mahre. Girardelli's combined time for the 540-meter course, which included 65 gates, was 1 minute 32.49 seconds. Stig Strand of Sweden was runner-up in 1:33.88, while Stenmark was timed 1:34.08.

"I had two great runs," a happy Girardelli said. "Maybe my best performance ever."

Mahre, who came in fourth Sunday, is heading the World Cup standings with 218 points. But Stenmark closed in by five points, and now has 197.

"I feel good about the fact that I have succeeded to win the slalom trophy, which was one of my goals this season," Stenmark said. "Now I will go after Mahre for the overall cup."

Stenmark won three straight overall titles, from 1976 to 1978, while Mahre captured the cup the two past seasons.

"I need another 41 points to be sure of retaining my title," Mahre said. "I feel this will not be decided before the final event at Furuk, Japan, in the middle of March."

There are three more giant slalom races, two downhill and one slalom event to be raced this season.

Girardelli, 19, left his native country for Luxembourg after disagreement with the Austrian ski association some years ago. He did not want to talk about what had happened in the past.

"I'm competing for Luxembourg, and I am going to keep it that way," he said. "The course today was one of the best I have been skied on this season. It was not particularly tricky, so I am a bit surprised that only 24 out of 75 competitors finished."

Among the drop-outs were Andreas Wenzel of Liechtenstein, who last Wednesday won the slalom event in Stenmark's home village of Tignes, and Steve Mahre of the United States.

It was a good day for the Swedish team. Bengt Fjällberg finished seventh, Jorgen Sundqvist eighth and Lars-Goran Halvarsson 12th. In Saturday's giant slalom the Swedes placed four skiers in the top 15, including 18-year-old Johan Wallner, a former European junior champion, who ended fourth.

Stenmark's outstanding career is the reason for the ski boom in Sweden.

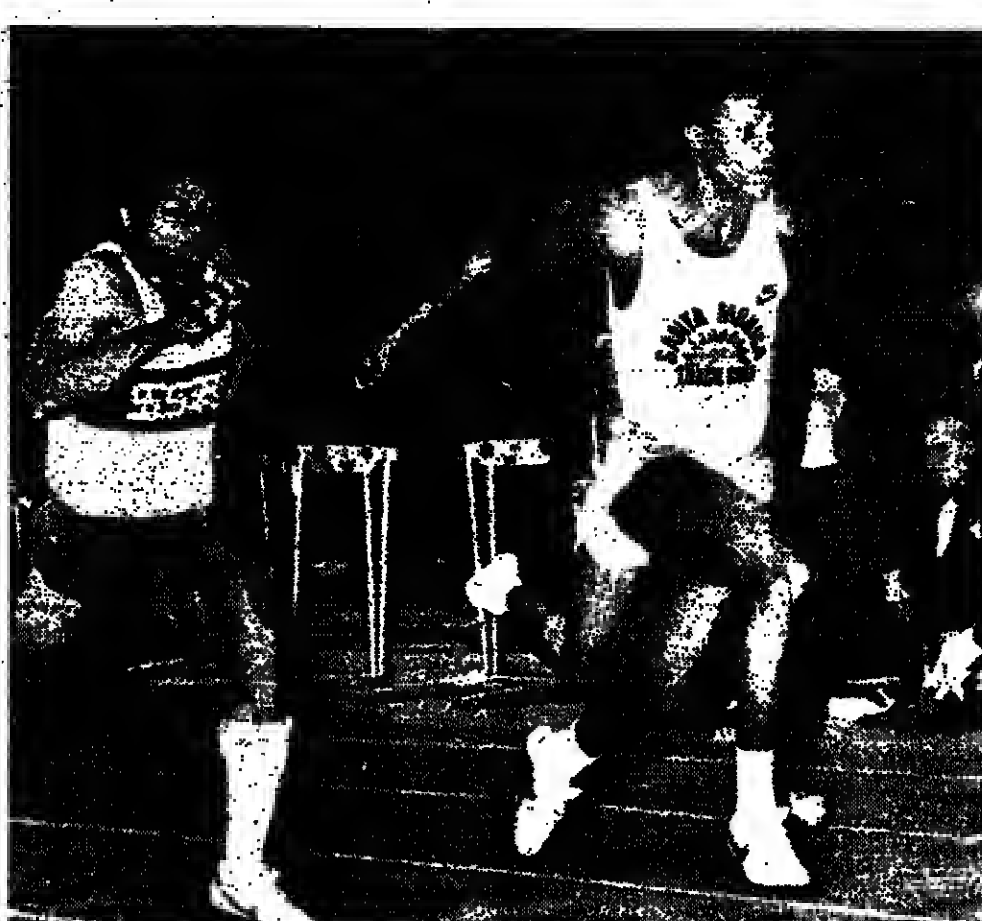
"After seeing the Swedish youngsters competing today, I can finish my career whenever I want to," Stenmark said.

Zavjalov Wins Nordic Race
Alexander Zavjalov of the Soviet Union, showing the power that earned him the cross-country title two years ago, won the 30-kilometer Nordic World Cup race Saturday in Falun, Sweden.

Espen Anderson, a Norwegian who won the 70-meter ski-jump Friday, held on during the 15-kilometer race to finish second behind Pat Ahern of Breckenridge, Colorado, and win the Nordic Combined championship.

MEANS GIANT SLALOM
1. Ingemar Stenmark, Sweden, 2:29.11.
2. Phil Mahre, U.S., 2:30.85.
3. John Wallner, Sweden, 2:30.88.
4. Boris Strz, Yugoslavia, 2:31.04.
5. Jorgis Wenzel, Liechtenstein, 2:31.08.
6. Steve Mahre, U.S., 2:31.27.
7. Jure Franko, Yugoslavia, 2:31.42.
8. Franz Gruber, Austria, 2:31.47.
9. Pirmin Zurbriggen, Switzerland, 2:31.47.
10. Bengt Fjällberg, Sweden, 2:31.48.
11. Jorgen Sundqvist, Sweden, 2:31.49.
12. Odd Sørli, Norway, 2:31.52.
13. Hanses Sjöström, Sweden, 2:31.52.
14. Hans Sjöström, Sweden, 2:31.52.
15. Torbjorn Ljungberg, Sweden, 2:31.52.

WORLD CUP STANDINGS
1. Phil Mahre, 218 points.
2. Stenmark, 197.
3. Andreas Wenzel, Liechtenstein, 164.
4. Zurbriggen, 151.
5. Peter Lüscher, Switzerland, 149.
6. Girardelli, 148.
7. Krieger, 146.
8. Krieger, 146.
9. Horst Weibuller, Austria, 99.
10. Ulla Ribba, Switzerland, 99.
11. Juhan, 99.



Carl Lewis, right, crosses the finish line ahead of Ron Brown to win the men's 60-yard dash in 6.04 seconds during indoor track and field championships in Madison Square Garden. Earlier, Lewis won the long-jump competition with a leap of 27 feet 4 1/4 inches.

Lewis Doubles in 60, Long Jump; 3 Indoor Records Set in N.Y. Meet

By Neil Amund
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A rare double in the sprint and long jump by Carl Lewis and world-indoor bests by Stephanie Hightower, Diane Dixon and Ray Sharp highlighted the indoor track and field championships Friday at Madison Square Garden.

Not since Barney Ewell won the 60-yard dash (in 6.2 seconds) and the long jump (23 feet 11 inches) in 1945 had an athlete swept these two events at a national indoor meet. But then Lewis continues to create excitement as the leading American gold-medal prospect for the 1984 Olympics.

Lewis, 21, led off the long jump competition with a leap of 27 feet 4 1/4 inches that allowed him to pass up his remaining five jumps, much to the dismay of some spectators in the crowd of 14,302. But, well-rested for the 60-yard dash final, Lewis exploded off the starting blocks and won by two feet from Ron Brown in 6.04 seconds. Lewis set the world indoor mark of 6.02 recently in Dallas.

"I feel good about the double," said Lewis, a New Jersey native. "I felt very confident after my sprint record in Dallas that I could do it tonight, but I had a heavy cold this week and that worried me a little."

Lewis's improved start was the most noticeable aspect of Friday's race, and not simply because, at 6 feet 2 inches, he has more to untail and control than most sprinters. "I've been working hard on it," he said, "and I feel confident with it now."

Earlier in the day, Lewis's 19-year-old sister, Carol, won the women's long jump with a leap of 21 feet 5 1/4 inches, an American indoor best.

Hightower's 7.36 in the 60-yard hurdles broke the mark of 7.37 she had shared with Candy Young, Dixon, a freshman at Ohio State University, set her world-indoor best in a trial heat of the 440 (53.52) before winning the final in 53.78.

There were a number of other outstanding performances. Sharp's 12:13.33 in the two-mile walk was his second world mark of the winter. Evelyn Ashford won a fifth consecutive 60-yard dash title, and Eugene Sanders led from wire to wire in the 600-yard run to win in 1:08.47.

A slow 2:05.6 opening half mile nullified any hopes of a world best in the mile. Eamonn Coghlan sprinted the entire backstretch of the last lap and took the lead from Steve Scott to win in a hand-timed 3:58.5. Scott, beaten for the seventh successive time indoors by Coghlan, was second in 3:58.99.

In the 1,000, Mark Belger, after barely qualifying earlier in the day, sprinted from third to first with a lap and a half left and beat Ed Koch and Todd Harbour by six yards in 2:07.79.

"Running the qualifications at 8:30 in the morning California time really shot me for the day," said Belger, a resident of Pacific Beach, California, who earned the last qualifying spot in the field of finalists. "I couldn't eat, I couldn't sleep, and I didn't feel very good."

warming up for the final. So I just sort of played it cool and followed the pack. A few runners made some mistakes, but I just waited and made my slingshot move, and it worked."

Clinton Davis, a high school senior from Homestead, Pennsylvania, ran impressively in the 440 en route to his third national high school record of the winter. Only a late surge on the outside by Cliff Wiley, America's top-ranking quarter-miler in 1982, kept Davis, 17, from dominating the race, and the pair finished in a dead heat at 47.64 seconds.

Friday night's meet was the final event in the Grand Prix competition, with Billy Olson, who cleared 18 feet 8 1/2 inches in the pole vault, and Hightower winning the \$10,000 overall first prizes for their athletic clubs. Both Olson and Dan Ripley, who also cleared 18-8 1/2, finished second, missed three attempts at 19-4.

Ashford's sprint victory reaffirmed her place as America's best. She finished second to Chandra Cheeseborough in the semifinals (6:63 to 6:64) but said she was not worried.

In the final, Cheeseborough led at the start, and the two were even at 40 yards. But then Ashford, who has had problems with a pulled hamstring muscle, accelerated and drove to the tape. Her time was 6:58 seconds, and the victory was her eighth in a row this season.

She said she wanted to beat the record of 6:54 she set here last year, "but my injury kept me from doing it."

SPORTS BRIEFS

Hanika, Bunge in Oakland Final

OAKLAND, California (UPI) — Sylvia Hanika defeated Wendy Turnbull, 6-0, 4-6, 6-4, and Bettina Bunge breezed by Andrea Temesvari, 6-1, 6-4, Saturday night to reach the final of a women's tennis tournament here.

On Friday, Temesvari upset Tracy Austin, 4-6, 7-5, 6-4. "I tried not to think who I was playing so I wouldn't be nervous," she said. "The idea was not to hit so hard against Tracy — to try to mix it up." But on Saturday, Bunge used her wide array of shots to keep the 16-year-old Hungarian off balance. Temesvari, who had defeated Bunge twice previously, played the match conservatively after showing a wild, gambling style against Austin.

In other quarterfinal action Friday, Bunge beat Claudia Kohde, 6-4, 3-6, 6-1; Turnbull topped Anne Smith, 6-4, 6-2, and Hanika defeated Pam Shriver, 6-3, 3-6, 6-3.

Vilas to Meet Slozil in WCT Final

DELRAY BEACH, Florida (UPI) — Pavel Slozil, an unseeded Czechoslovak, needed only four minutes Saturday after a rain delay to take a 6-1, 7-6 victory over unseeded Eddie Dibbs in the semifinals of the WCT Gold Coast Cup tennis tournament. Slozil's opponent in the final round Sunday was to be second-seeded Guillermo Vilas of Argentina, who earlier Saturday routed another Czechoslovak, Tomas Smid, by 6-1, 6-0.

In the quarter-finals Friday, Vilas needed less than an hour to squash Cassio Motta of Brazil, 6-0, 6-1. Smid relied on a patient game to defeat seventh-seeded Johan Kriek, 6-2, 6-3. "He just sits there and gives you junk all day long," said Kriek, a South African. "He just drives you nuts."

Higuera Plays Teltscher for Title

LA QUINTA, California (UPI) — José Higuera of Spain defeated Mike Bauer, 3-6, 6-4, 7-5, and Eliot Teltscher beat Yannick Noah, 6-4, 6-6, 6-4, on Saturday to advance to Sunday's final of a men's tennis tournament here.

On Friday, Noah eliminated Robert Van't Hof, 6-2, 3-6, 7-5; Teltscher beat Victor Amaya, 6-1, 6-1; Bauer defeated Brad Gilbert, 7-6, 6-3, and Higuera beat Sandy Mayer, 6-0, 6-4.

Japanese Wins Speed-Skating Title

HELSINKI (AP) — Akira Kuroiwa won the men's world sprint title here Sunday, while Karin Enke of East Germany edged the defending champion, Natalia Petrusheva, to take the women's title in the World Sprint Speed Skating Championships.

Kuroiwa, the Japanese national champion, won easily after consistent skating in the four sprint events gave him a point total of 153.540. The defending men's champion, Sergei Khlebnikov of the Soviet Union, won the 1,000-meter race but fell in the 500 meters to spoil his chances. A fellow Russian, Pavel Pegov, was second overall with 154.290.

In the women's competition, Enke won the 500- and 1,000-meter sprints Saturday, beating out Petrusheva in both races. The placings were reversed Sunday, but Enke had built a lead that held up and she won with 167.655 points against the Russian skater's 167.875.

Czechs Win Hockey Gold at Games

SOFIA (AP) — Czechoslovakia won the gold medal in the winter World Cup Games ice hockey tournament Sunday, playing a 3-3 tie with the Soviet Union.

Earlier, Daniela Zini of Italy won the women's slalom ahead of Anja Zavadavay of Yugoslavia and Malgorzata Talka of Poland. Massimo Rigoni of Italy took the 70-meter special ski jump with 240.6 points on leaps of 85 and 86 meters.

Christian Gaidet of France finished first in the men's Alpine ski combined, followed by Leonid Melnikov of the Soviet Union and Christo Angelov of Bulgaria.

Arguello Wins a Non-Title Bout

SAN ANTONIO, Texas (UPI) — Alexis Arguello, a three-time champion, scored a 10-round unanimous decision here Saturday over Vilmar Fernandez in a junior welterweight nontitle bout.

Arguello, 30, a Nicaraguan who lives in King Bay, Florida, was in control throughout and knocked down Fernandez, a New Yorker, in the fourth round with a right cross. Fernandez's record is now 27-10-2.

Arguello, now 77-5, has titles as a featherweight, junior lightweight and lightweight. His victory Saturday avenged a 10-round decision taken by Fernandez in 1978.

NHL Standings

Wales Conference

Team	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Philadelphia	42	15	7	91	243	174
Pittsburgh	32	21	11	75	227	186
Washington	30	24	14	74	247	223
Rangers	27	27	8	62	242	230
New Jersey	12	38	10	34	174	258
Pittsburgh	13	43	7	37	207	322

Adams Division

Team	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Boston	39	14	8	86	249	169
Montreal	34	18	18	79	279	220
Buffalo	29	22	12	70	237	208
Ottawa	26	26	18	64	248	243
Hartford	16	41	6	38	204	313

Campbell Conference

Team	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Chicago	38	14	9	85	276	218
Minnesota	32	17	12	76	258	226
St. Louis	19	33	13	51	236	261
Toronto	18	31	13	50	230	256
Detroit	17	33	13	47	234	256

Smythe Division

Team	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Edmonton	34	19	11	79	239	244
Calgary	24	29	9	57	258	241
Winnipeg	23	31	8	54	242	271
Los Angeles	23	30	18	54	246	264
Vancouver	20	31	11	51	219	247

Frieder's Results

Team	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Buffalo	7	30	4	18	126	247
Spartan	14	14	11	39	111	126
Minnesota	12	14	11	35	121	126
St. Louis	12	14	11	35	121	126
Chicago	12	14	11	35	121	126

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St. Louis	12	14	11	35	121	126
Chicago	12	14	11	35	121	126

NBA Standings

Eastern Conference

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Philadelphia	48	7	.873	—
Washington	41	15	.732	7 1/2
Boston	34	22	.607	14 1/2
New York	28	28	.500	21 1/2
New York	28	28	.500	21 1/2

Atlantic Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Philadelphia	48	7	.873	—
Washington	41	15	.732	7 1/2
Boston	34	22	.607	14 1/2
New York	28	28	.500	21 1/2
New York	28	28	.500	21 1/2

Central Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Philadelphia	48	7	.873	—
Washington	41	15	.732	7 1/2
Boston	34	22	.607	14 1/2
New York	28	28	.500	21 1/2
New York	28	28	.500	21 1/2

Western Conference

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Philadelphia	48	7	.873	—
Washington	41	15	.732	7 1/2
Boston	34	22	.607	14 1/2
New York	28	28	.500	21 1/2
New York	28	28	.500	21 1/2

Pacific Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Philadelphia	48	7	.873	—
Washington	41	15	.732	7 1/2
Boston	34	22	.607	14 1/2
New York	28	28	.500	21 1/2
New York	28	28	.500	21 1/2

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Buffalo	7	30	4	18	126	247
Spartan	14	14	11	39	111	126
Minnesota	12	14	11	35	121	126
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Chicago	12	14	11	35	121	126

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Walker Starts Practice With Generals of USFL

By William N. Wallace
New York Times Service

ORLANDO, Florida — Herschel Walker went to work over the weekend. The All-America running back and Heisman Trophy winner from the University of Georgia reported here Saturday to the training camp of the New Jersey Generals of the United States Football League. After a half-hour news conference he put on a white uniform with No. 34 on the jersey.

Then he went to the practice field with 50 new teammates and began learning how the Generals play.

Walker will have six practice days before the Generals play their opening game against the Los Angeles Express in the Los Angeles Coliseum on March 6. Walker's number is the same he had in three seasons at Georgia, where he gained 5,259 yards, rushing and scored 52 touchdowns. Terry Miller, another halfback for the Generals who will probably be dropped by the team Sunday, gave up No. 34 and wore No. 40 instead.

At the news conference, Walker, who will be 21 years old on Wednesday, justified his leaving Georgia with one year of college eligibility remaining on grounds that he had lost his zest for college football and sought "new challenges among the professionals."

"I needed to do something else," he said. "You can get in a rut where your talent starts decreasing and you get bored."

Walker signed a three-year contract last week that will pay him, according to reports, about \$5 million. "The money is great," he said, "but I love the enjoyment of playing the game."

"I think a lot of college athletes, football players like myself, really don't have a chance to think," Walker said. "You really don't have an option to do what you want. The option I made was that I needed to do something else."

Walker spoke in a large dining room

